FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862. [NO. 2363.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

N. C. TROOPS IN THE LATE BATTLES.

The following interesting letter, says the Standard, not intended for publication, from a member of the 6th N. C. regiment, is the first intelligence from a North Carolinian we have received since the battles. It will be seen that the "bloody 6th" maintained fully its high character. The letter is dated on the battle field of Manassas, August 31st:

"Probably you would like to hear from the old 6th and also from the ever famous "old third Brigade," and the "invincible Division" of Whiting, consisting of the "old Third" and Texas Brigade. Gen. Whiting being absent sick, Gen. Hood, the Texan, commanded the Division, and Col. Lane, the "old Third."

On the 22d and 23d of August, the 6th participated in the skirmish, which drove the enemy from the ford on the Rappahannock, at Gaines' farm.

On the 29th, the Regiment supported the battery in the centre, and was shelled all the evening very severely. A gallant skirmish was kept up until nearly dark by company A, Lieut. J. Calder Turner, and company I, Lieut. W. B. Allen, the men firing until their muskets were so hot that they could scarcely handle them. About night-fall our skirmishers having been recalled, the enemy advanced to take possession of the heights we occupied. We rose up from behind the hill, gave them a deadly volley, charged them over a mile, when we were compelled to halt, as we had advanced beyond support, and our brigade consisted of only four regiments of not over 300 men each. We captured the battery that had worked on us all day. Our regiment took the colors of the 56th Penn., and the 4th Alabama and 11th Mississippi also captured a stand of colors each, and 2d Mississippi took two guns. While we were halted in the corn field, waiting for reinforcements, which should protect our left flank, our Regiment was charged by the 25th New York, but we gave them a fire that soon hushed their "Hurrah for the Union," "The Stars and Stripes," &c. At the same time the 4th Alabama was charged by a squadron of cavalry, all of whom were captured. About an hour afterwards, reinforcements came up and we fell back to our old position late in the night. We took the Adjutant-General, who stated that our column was too heavy for Gen. King, who had only 16 Regiments. He was thunderstruck when he found out that they had been whipped by 4 little Regiments. Col. Lane commanding the Brigade, behaved most gallantly, and manœuvred the brigade finely, and so did Maj. Webb our regiment.

Next morning, (Aug. 30,) they opened a most terrific fire of Artillery on us, which was kept up all day between the rifles at long taw. We kept up a continual skirmish, each company going in turn one hour at a time. Their heavy musketry opened on our left. From the hill where we were we could distinctly see every thing. Because we had fallen back, Pope thought us whipped, and telegraphed at 5 a. m., a signal victory. He formed an immense column to charge our left. They moved down in fine order, but received a fire which drove them back in the utmost confusion. Their charge laid their left flank open to us, and Gen. Longstreet ordered up a rifled battery, our brigade supporting it, and they opened, and the yankees skedaddled. In a few minutes, we advanced to the top of the next hill, and opened again; a battery replied, and we took an awful shelling, with but little loss. Then we formed line of battle, advanced towards a yankee battery which opened upon us, and also two regiments; but we drove the two regiments off in fine style—we then kept advancing until we slept on the battle-field of Manassas, which was strewn thicker than on the 21st of July. A yankee battery was placed precisely where it was last year—two battles on the same ground, same results and similar in many other respects. The fight of our brigade is pronounced by the Generals as the brightest thing of the war, and probably unsurpassed in history. Capt. White, of Alamance, was severely wounded in the arm, and it is feared amputation may be necessary.

We are now near Fairfax C. H., resting, and Gen. D. H. Hill's fresh troops in advance.

I forgot to say that the enemy turned their whole battery on Lts. Turner and Allen while skirmishing, throwing grape into them heavily. A regiment of infantry then tried them, but of no avail.

It will be gratifying to you to know that Maj. Webb commanded the regiment superbly, and was complimented by all."

The Wilmington Journal learns that in the fight at Manassas, on the 30th ult., General Branch's brigade is reported to have lost about 30 men killed and about 100 wounded. This, our informant says, is as near the number of casualties as could be ascertained, without the official lists.

Jackson and the Yankees.—The terror with which our heroic Jackson has inspired the enemy receives many illustrations, some of them quite humorous. A Confederate trooper, whose horse gave out, was captured near Manassas, while looking for our lines, on Thursday, before the great fight. He has been already exchanged, reaching here on yesterday morning. He tells us that when taken, he was carried immediately to Gen. Siegel, to be questioned. *"Vere is he?"* was the Dutchman's first and eager question. It was several times repeated before the Confederate mastered the accent sufficiently to understand it. The latter than asked Siegel *whom* he referred to. "Vy I means Schackson. *Vere is he?*" The prisoner replied that if he had only known where Jackson was, he would himself have escaped capture.—*Enquirer, 9th.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1862.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—We copy this morning several reports of great importance, if true; but caution our readers against giving credence to all of them. Whilst it appears to be unquestionably true that a large portion of our army has crossed over the Potomac into Maryland, it is not probable that they had appeared at the Relay House, 8 miles this side of Baltimore, nor on the railroad between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on the other side of Baltimore; nor that there was a great riot in the latter city; nor yet that Kirby Smith had captured Cincinnati. Some of them may have been true; all of them we hope and believe will be true at some no distant day. But let us be content with the glorious things that are known to be true already. These are enough to satisfy our pride and to call for all our thanksgivings.

P. S. It will be seen that advices from Cincinnati, of later date than the reported demand for a surrender on Friday last, show that there was no truth in the report up to Saturday last. So also as to the reports of operations of our troops around Baltimore. We have yankee accounts to Saturday afternoon; but our army did not cross the Potomac till Saturday and Sunday, and then 70 or 80 miles from Baltimore, and without either telegraph or railroad to convey news rapidly.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Sept. 8, 1862

The Inauguration of ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE, as Governor of North Carolina, has just been concluded. It was a very impressive scene. Many hundreds of people, of both sexes and all conditions, had been drawn hither by the interesting occasion. A platform had been erected on the West front of the Capitol, on which were seated Gov. Clark, Gov. Vance, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, and three ex-Governors who came to witness the ceremony, viz: Swain, Morehead and Manly. Below them were thousands of Ladies and citizens, with a considerable sprinkling of officers and soldiers. The Band of Col. Vance's late Regiment was present and performed appropriate airs.

The oaths were administered by Chief Justice Pearson, the Governor repeating the several forms, and at the close of each subscribing his name, to which the Judges all affixed their names as witnesses. At the close of this interesting ceremony Gov. Vance stepped forward and with a manner deeply earnest and impressive, addressed his fellow citizens for nearly an hour. He certainly did not improve the reputation he has acquired for telling anecdotes, for in this patriotic and dignified and statesmanlike address there was no attempt of the kind. He did, however, relate an incident of his camp life which touched all hearts by its beauty and force—the appeal he made to his troops to submit as men and as patriots to the terrible disappointments of the conscript law, which at once blasted their cherished hopes of revisiting their homes and families; yet they quietly submitted to it, as did all our other regiments. The whole speech was indicative of a modesty which did not seek the high position, but at the same time of a will which would shrink from no one of its responsibilities. It was frequently applauded, and I believe gave universal satisfaction.

Of course the Address will appear in to-morrow's Standard, and in Thursday's Observer.

It has been supposed that Gov. Vance was the youngest man that ever filled the office in this State. But this is a mistake. His kinsman and friend, Gov. Swain, was a few months younger, both being about 32, and probably the youngest Governors that any State has had. As the first was equal to all the duties of the office, so the public may feel well assured will the second be. Indeed the wonderful unanimity with which the people have called him to the office says plainly enough that they have no doubt upon that score.

There is another point of resemblance in the career of these two Buncombe Governors. Gov. Swain was selected as the candidate of his friends two years before his election, but declined because he lacked a month of being of the constitutional age. When time had removed that impediment he was brought forward and elected. So Gov. Vance was the favorite of many as the candidate two years ago, but he was not thirty at the time the Convention met to make the nomination, and so he was allowed to "tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown."

I remember that Gov. Swain signalized his entrance upon office (that of Judge or Governor, I forget which) by an act of rare and disinterested delicacy. He had been employed by the State as one of its counsel in the great land suit then pending in the Federal Court, and when his acceptance of office disqualified him from arguing the cause, he returned to the State Treasury the retaining fee of $500 which he had received from it.

It gives me pleasure to mention that Gov. Clark has pursued a liberal and gentlemanly course towards his successor. Politically opposed as they have ever been, the out-going Governor submits cheerfully to the decision of the people, shows every courtesy to his successor, and aids him with the necessary information as to the state of affairs, and particularly as to all pending matters. For this purpose he is said to have declared his intention to remain in Raleigh for a week or more, spending the time with Gov. Vance in the Executive office. This conduct is in happy contrast with that of some other officials, Martin Van Buran and his entire Cabinet, for instance, who not only showed no personal civility to Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet, but left them to introduce themselves as best they could into their several offices. Such is the difference between a Southern *gentleman* and a Northern *politician*.

Gov. Vance has appointed as his Private Secretary, Richard H. Battle, Jr., Esq., of Wadesborough, who has been serving in the Army till his health failed.

There is such a vast crowd here from all quarters of the State, and I meet at every turn with so many acquaintances and friends, that I am not able to write connectedly as I could wish. I think I cannot be mistaken in supposing that there are a hundred or more here from Cumberland and Harnett alone. And I have met with some from the extreme points of the State, from Camden and Cherokee, as well as from all over the intermediate space.

I have not as yet heard certain information as to the Washington affair, the policy of which is a good deal questioned, I learn. As to the army in Virginia, the papers tell as much as we know here. An officer from the scene reports Jackson as having crossed the Potomac at Leesburg on Saturday and Longstreet to cross on Sunday. And then, he for Washington or Baltimore!

THE N. C. TROOPS IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The Virginia papers publish lists of casualties in a few of the regiments of that State, but we have no reports from the North Carolina Troops. We suppose that there is very little opportunity for writing while the army's movements are as rapid as they have been for some weeks past.

We copy elsewhere from the Standard a letter from one of the 6th Regiment, which shows that our troops have been fighting with their usual gallantry.

THE FIGHT AT WASHINGTON.—In returning from Raleigh on Tuesday night, we found in the stage a member of Capt. Rufus Tucker's (of Raleigh) cavalry company, who had been in the fight at Washington. He is a citizen of Harnett county, but we did not learn his name. He states that Capt. Tucker's company was in the fight, Capt. T. himself commanding the cavalry, of which only three companies, he thinks, were actually engaged. The charge was made at early dawn directly upon the enemy's breastworks, receiving their artillery fire, which fortunately killed no one of our troops. By the time our cavalry reached the works the enemy was in rapid retreat. They were followed into the town, where the fight continued in various streets and from houses. The enemy were shot down and sabred in all directions, leaving their dead and wounded all along the route from the breastworks, and in the town. Our informant had his horse shot dead from under him, suffering a severe bruise in the thigh by the fall, but had the satisfaction of dispatching the Yankee who killed his horse, from whom he took a fine six shooter, a gold watch &c. He says he killed two other yankees, and that their dead bodies were to be seen in all directions. Our troops remained in the town till between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the shelling from the gunboats obliged them to evacuate. His company brought off 12 prisoners and 4 brass pieces of artillery. They would have brought more guns, but it was impossible for the men to drag them by hand through the deep sand. They were not pursued, or if they were, the yankees took care not to come in sight. Of his company five were missing at roll call, whether killed or captured he does not know. Information was subsequently received at his company's camp, near Greenville, that the yankees stated that they buried 152 of their own men and 17 of ours. He says that the yankees are arrant cowards; that a single trooper would chase one of them through the streets though having a loaded rifle in his hands. The pistol he took had every charge in it. He has returned home on a short furlough, to get a horse and to recover of his injury.

The Standard says that our loss is variously reported at 30 to 80 killed and wounded. Of the enemy our troops are said to have killed about 60, captured 12, burned a steamer, and brought off 4 instead of 8 pieces of artillery.

The Standard learns that among our killed are four Captains, two of whom are named by an informant of the Wilmington Journal—Capt. Booth of Chowan, we think, and Capt. Norment. The last is doubtless a mistake. Probably Capt. Thos. J. Norman of Washington county, who commanded a company in the 17th, was intended.

The Journal is also informed that on "the same day that Gen. Martin took Washington, Col. Conoley accompanied Major Netherest in an expedition in the direction of Newbern. When within seven miles of the town they surprised and took a camp of 16 negroes and two white men, also over $700 in specie. Proceeding two miles further, (about five miles from Newbern) they routed another camp of Yankees."

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—Gen. Joseph Graham of Lincoln county, N. C., has left a name renowned in history as a Revolutionary hero. His mantle has fallen upon his descendants. His youngest son, ex-Gov. Wm. A. Graham, (who we have thought *ought to be* a General, and perhaps would have been if he were of the office-seeking sort,) has five sons in the Army. His sister, the youngest daughter of Gen. Graham, and wife of the Rev. Dr. Robert H. Morrison, has two sons and four sons-in-law in the service, two of the latter being "Bethel" Hill and "Stonewall" Jackson. This is a record hard to beat.

We are glad to hear from the Journal that the Banks in Wilmington have resumed the receipt of all *genuine* Confederate Treasury Notes. This is right, and should be done by all other banks, corporations and individuals.

FANCIES THAT WERE NOT REALISED.—The Washington Star, in a glorification of Pope's achievements on Friday the 29th ult., indulged the following fond calculations of what he would achieve on Saturday:—

"By to-morrow morning, as slowly as he may be moving, Franklin ought to be within supporting distance of Pope with a large force—sufficient with Fitz John Porter's, to *make mince meat* of any possible reinforcement the enemy may get.

"On the whole, as we stated a day or two since, *the prospect now is rendered doubly sure that there will soon be few rebels in arms in Virginia.*"

There may be "few rebels in arms in Virginia" now, as the Star anticipated. Reason: they have crossed the Potomac and are in Maryland.

AT THE STARTING POINT.—The great yankee army, or rather its remains, we learn from the Washington Republican, now occupies the old quarters of McClellan's "Army of the Potomac." It "is just where that fine body of troops started from, when it went on that disastrous campaign to the Peninsula."

YANKEE ESTIMATES.—The Yankee papers say that we had 255,000 men in the late battles at Manassas. *Before* these battles, on the 28th August, the New York Times said that at the outside the Southern troops numbered 125,000, while to meet them there were more than 200,000 Northern soldiers, very speedily to be increased to 250,000 or 300,000. Defeat has changed their tone.

THE YANKEE GENERALS KILLED.—General Taylor, who was killed in the late battles, was a native of New Jersey, and entered the service, as Colonel of Volunteers. Gen. Buford was a Kentuckian, and a West Pointer. Gen. Hatch was a New Yorker, a West Pointer, and a Captain of Cavalry when the war broke out. Gen. Stahl was a Hungarian, a Lieutenant in the Austrian Army, a journalist in New York, and entered the service as Lieut. Col. of Volunteers. Gen. Kearney was a New Yorker, a West Pointer and a distinguished Captain in the Mexican War. Gen. Stevens was an Oregon politician of some note. Of Gen. Coulter we know nothing.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Pope's disasters have ruined him with the Northern people, lately so full of his praises. He is now in disgrace, McClellan again commands the army and is entrusted with the defences of Washington.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—The Yankee army at this stronghold has not yet surrendered, though three times declared to have done so by "reliable gentlemen" arrived at Lynchburg. The latest intelligence from the Gap is that the yankees are scarce of food, but that there is no telling how long they may hold out. *This* came from a soldier at the Gap, and not from Lynchburg.

NEW CONSCRIPT ORDERS.—Gen. Cooper has published orders directing the arrest as deserters of all Conscripts in the employment of Government or Government contractors, absent from their employment without authority. The reception of substitutes under 18 is forbidden. The reception of substitutes into Partisan Corps is forbidden. And it is also ordered that if "a substitute becomes liable to conscription, his principal is also liable, unless exempt on other grounds." So, if the Conscription is extended to those between the ages of 35 and 45, very many who have employed substitutes between those ages will find that they have wasted their money.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House the army bills were debated.

On Monday, the Senate continued the discussion of the Exemption Bill. In the House, the conscription bill was further debated, and the following bill in relation to Treasury notes was passed;—

A Bill to be entitled An act to provide for the further issue of Treasury Notes.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, to issue, in addition to the bonds, certificates of stock, and Treasury notes already authorized by law, such additional amount of the same as may be required to pay the appropriations made by Congress at its last and present sessions, to be issued under the same forms, conditions and restrictions as are, or may be, provided by law; the bonds and certificates of stock to be issued in preference in all cases where they can be used; and where they cannot, the deficiency to be supplied by Treasury notes.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorised to issue Treasury notes of the denomination of fifty dollars, bearing interest at the rate of one cent per day, the said notes to be payable at the same time as other Treasury notes, and to be receivable in payment of all public dues, except the export duty on cotton.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to pay annually the interest accruing on the first of January on all interest bearing Treasury notes, and to make all proper regulations in relation to such payment: Provided, that, within six months after the treaty of peace, such payment shall be made in Treasury notes not bearing interest.

SEC. 4. The issue of Treasury notes under the denomination of five dollars is authorised to be extended to ten millions of dollars.

On Tuesday, the Senate debated exemption, and the House conscription. In the Senate, also, Mr. Davis, of N. C., offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency and propriety of calling our Commissioners from Europe, and report thereon to the Senate.

GEN. BRAGG.—When last heard from Gen. Bragg's Headquarters were at Sparta, Tennessee, where he has issued a congratulatory address on Gens. Lee's and Smith's successes.

BUTLER, "THE BEAST."—Some gentleman in Georgia has informed the Atlanta Confederacy that Gen. B. F. Butler is a native of Jackson county, Georgia, where his brother, a highly respectable gentleman, now resides.

"One renegade is worse than ten Turks." Pope, the Kentuckian, and Butler, the Georgian, are worse than any of the born yankees.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In First N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, July 6th, of typhoid fever, private Munroe Ingold, of Co. C, 45th N. C. T., aged 17 years, and a native of Guilford co., N. C.

At the N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, 2d April, Daniel B. Graham, of the Cumberland county "Carolina Boys," aged 24.

In Hospital, near Richmond, on 15th ult., Hamilton H. Prather, of Hemorrhage of the Lungs, in the 27th year of his age, of Col. Orr's 2d Reg't Rifles, South Carolina volunteers.

In the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, on 15th July, Geo. Lesley Parks, in the 21st year of his age, a soldier in the 18th N. C. Reg't.

In the Hospital at Petersburg, Aug. 22d, Aaron C. Downs, Co. I, 26th N. C. T.

At Petersburg, on the 8th inst., R. C. Martin, of Franklin county, of the 32d N. C. T.

In Mecklenburg, on the 3d inst., Serg't Isaac Peoples of Brem's Battery, aged 25.

Recently in Richmond, Lieut. L. J. Grier, 1st N. C. Cavalry, of Mecklenburg county.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FRENCH, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 7, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—You will oblige me by publishing the following deaths which have occurred in my company within the last 30 days: Lieut. Lindsay C. Hardister, Aug. 7th, at General Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; Private Barney R. Luther, Aug 10, at 1st N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; Serg't Calvin B. Lewis, Aug. 11th, at 1st N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, Va.; Private Josiah W. Lyndon, Aug. 11th, at Chimborazo Hospital, No. 2, Richmond; Serg't Calvin G. Rush, Sept. 1st, at Poplar Lawn Hospital, Petersburg; Private Wm. H. James, Sept. 5th, at Poplar Lawn Hospital, Petersburg; Private David Handcock, Aug. 16, at Confederate Hospital, Petersburg; all from Randolph county, N. C.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. K. KYLE,
Capt. Co. B, 52d Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: Through Mrs. R. C. McNeill $52 50; Mrs. D. Murchison $100; Mr. John Waddill $10; Miss Jane McKenzie $2; also a lot of Slippery Elm from Mrs. Colton.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 9, 1862.

Mrs. E. J. LILLY, Treas'r of Cum. Hos. Association:

I am directed by the stockholders of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Co., to present to your Society Five Hundred Dollars, which please find here enclosed, to be used for the benefit of the wounded soldiers in the late battles of Va., or such other places as you may select.

Praying God's blessings upon our armies and upon your labors of love,

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
JOHN H. HALL, Pres't B. C.

Mr. JNO. H. HALL, Pres't Beaver Creek Manf. Co:

DEAR SIR:—The Ladies of Cumberland Hospital Association would, through me, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th inst., enclosing Five Hundred Dollars from the stockholders of the B. C. Manf. Co.

Permit me, in their behalf, to return to you, and through you to the stockholders, our very sincere thanks for your liberal contribution, and for the deep interest and kind wishes which you have expressed for the cause in which we are engaged.

With the hope that we may be able to apply your donation in such a manner as will best secure the interest of those for whom it is intended,

I am, very respectfully,
Mrs. E. J. LILLY, Treas'r.

Items.—Brig. Gen Toombs has been released from the arrest under which he was placed by Gen. Longstreet, for some unimportant deviation from orders.

Capt. W. C. Ashe, of North Carolina, is among the Confederate officers captured by the Yankees in the late battles.

The Bloomington (Ill.) Times office was destroyed by an abolition mob a short time since, and the editor compelled to flee for his life.

The family of Ex-President Tyler, consisting of Mrs. Tyler and six small children, have arrived at Fortress Monroe, on their way to the North.—*Richmond Whig.*

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN THE N. C CONFERENCE.

DEAR BRETHREN: It will be remembered that at the late meeting of the Bishops at Atlanta, Georgia, it was agreed that the Holston, Virginia and North Carolina Conferences should pay the salary and travelling expenses of Bishop Early. I regret to learn that Bishop Early has received nothing towards this object up to this time. On the 1st of December next his whole year's claim will be due. Our brethren in the Holston and Virginia Conferences have been greatly distracted by the war—perhaps more than we have. We must therefore rely much upon the liberality of our friends in the North Carolina Conference to meet the claim.

Bishop Early desires that all collections made after the first of October should be sent to me at Raleigh, to be forwarded to him; those made after that time to be retained until Conference.

I would, therefore, beg brethren to take up special collections for that object, and that it be done at once.

Very truly, yours, WM. H. PAGE.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 9, 1862.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Maryland.—The news from our advancing army in the Northeast on yesterday was, necessarily, very limited, no other established fact being ascertained than that General Jackson had passed through Frederick City, Maryland. Reports were plentiful, as usual.

The Confederate army now in Maryland is considered sufficiently strong for any emergency, while a heavy force guards their rear on the Southside of the Potomac, and is free to act in any direction in case of necessity.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Panic in Washington.—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from his brother, in Washington, D. C., dated last Tuesday. He says that the greatest consternation and alarm existed among Government officials on account of the advance of our army, and that they had begun to remove from the Government arsenals to New York all the small arms, ordnance, and powder, and that in consequence work in that department had stopped. Also, that gunboats from everywhere had been ordered to Washington, and that there was a continuous line of them in front of the city, and as far down as Alexandria, Va.—*Rich. Dispatch, 10th.*

Distinguished Arrivals.—Thirty-two of Gen. Pope's commissioned officers and sixty-nine citizens of Washington, captured by our troops during the great battle of the 30th ult., arrived in this city by the Central railroad last evening, in charge of a military escort. The whole party were dirty, foot-sore and way-worn exceedingly. They had footed it all the way from Manassas to Rapidan station, a distance of 80 miles. The military prisoners in no wise differed in port or bearing from the many thousands of their compatriots whose military careers have suffered interruption by an unwilling visit to Richmond; but there was apparent in the civilians a degree of sheepishness and chagrin which is difficult to describe. These were the men, many of them said to be clerks in the departments, who, deceived by Pope's lying dispatch of Sunday morning, had hurried out of Washington by special train, to witness the sport of the annihilation of the rebels.

To the numerous interrogatories that were put to them by the crowd who had collected to witness their arrival, as to the amount of sport they had enjoyed on the battle field, they replied not a word, but trudged silently and with dejected mien in the wake of the military prisoners.

These civilians say that they visited Manassas on a mission of mercy; that Pope telegraphed to Washington he was in pursuit of the rebels, and didn't have time to attend to his wounded, and that they had volunteered to go to their relief. The officers who came down with them yesterday pronounce this story a flat lie. They say their object in going to Manassas was to rob the dead. We think the truth is as stated by the Northern papers: That believing the Confederates had been overwhelmed, they rushed out to see the sport attendant upon the slaughter that was thought to be about to begin.—*Richmond Ex., 10th.*

Arrival of Prisoners.—The train from Gordonsville yesterday afternoon brought down 52 yankee prisoners, part of 225 captured near Winchester, according to their statement, by *three cavalrymen* of Gen. Robinson's command. To the inquiry as to what induced them to surrender to such a small number, one of them replied that it made no difference, they would have yielded to one "rebel," if it was coupled with the assurance that they would be well treated.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Fight at Washington.—The Wilmington Journal of the 10th has been furnished with the following statement:—

The great object of the expedition, to-wit: the capture of the large number of negroes who had gone there from the surrounding counties, was a failure, because the enemy, getting wind of the movement, had sent them down the river two miles, to Rodman's farm in flats and boats, and there protected them with a gunboat. But one of the officers was captured, the rest making the best of their way to places of concealment. Of the privates taken, a number of them were dragged out of houses, from behind doors, and out of closets.

Our forces entered the town in three directions, whipped the enemy at every point where they made their appearance, kept possession of the town two or three hours, and retired when there seemed to be nothing further to accomplish, and at their leisure—the enemy no longer making their appearance. It is true that the gunboat Louisiana plied up and down the river, firing occasionally up the cross streets, and to have held further possession of the place would probably have endangered the lives of hundreds of women and children. It is not true that our forces were driven from the place.

The enemy's gunboat Picket took fire early in the action, exploded her magazine, killing twenty of her men, and burned to the water's edge. It is not known how she was set on fire.

A merchant of intelligence, who left Washington on Monday succeeding the fight, says the enemy's acknowledged loss is 160. This does not include the prisoners captured by us. Quite a number of houses in the western end of the town were shattered by the enemy's shell, and some were riddled by shot from our battery. No woman was killed, and but one, a Mrs. Redding, was slightly wounded.

Our infantry entered the town at the west, through the field of James R. Grist, and first encountered the enemy at the back of his barn. They (the enemy) were driven from there, and our forces charged up Main street and Second street, meeting at the Academy on Bridge street, where the battery of four guns were captured. Most of the fighting took place on Bridge street, between the Academy and the foot of the bridge, where the enemy had planted a battery. They were driven from it three or four times.

Tucker's and Booth's cavalry behaved nobly. Booth was wounded badly (it is hoped not mortally) early in the action. Tucker charged down Back street, routing the enemy's cavalry at the African church, killing eight pickets at the foot of the Williamston road, and then taking the circuit of the town charged up the entire length of Main street, doing much damage to the enemy. A Lieutenant was killed by this force in front of the Lafayette Hotel. Adam's battery entered town about midway from the back street, and did some firing, but was not in the hottest of the engagement. They also traversed a considerable portion of the town.

Most of the forces fought bravely, and have shed lustre on our arms.

Capt. Stephen D. Pool had command of all the forces in the fight, Gen. Martin remaining at Cherry's Run bridge, three miles from town.

Our loss is 17 killed and 38 wounded. The loss on both sides shows that there was hard fighting. Our men were shot mostly from the houses.

No. 290.—A Confederate steamer is reported to have run into a Southern port, and it is further reported that it is the celebrated "No. 290," from Liverpool.

Richmond Dispatch, 10th.

General Pillow.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 7th instant says: "We are highly gratified to learn that Hon. G. J. Pillow has been restored to command. He has gone to Richmond on business."

Northwestern Virginia.—The accounts from Northwestern Virginia are most favorable. Gen. Jenkins has swept through the country with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, and all traces of Unionism are rapidly disappearing. The latest accounts represent that he has possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Grafton, and that he has captured a thousand negroes, stolen by the Yankees from the people of the Valley.

Richmond Examiner, 9th.

Yankees Evacuating.—Official information has been received confirming the reported evacuation of North Alabama by the Yankees. It was currently [illegible] on the streets yesterday evening, but we [illegible] upon what authority, that both Suffolk [illegible] Virginia, had also been evacuated.—*Richmond Examiner, 9th.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 10.

Beef Cattle 10 to 15; Bacon, hog round 38 to 40; Butter 55 to 65; Coffee $2 50; Corn Meal 1 70; Corn 1 45 to 1 50; Flour, $25 to $27 for Superfine; Lard 35 to 38; N C Molasses 3 50 per gallon by the barrel; Osnaburgs 65 to 70; Peanut Oil $4 50 to $5; Onions $4 per bushel; Potatoes, Irish, $3 to $4; new crop Sweet $2 50 per bushel; Rice 6½ to 7; Sound Salt 10 50 to $12 per bushel; Sugar 65 to 70; Sheetings 55 to 60; Yarn $5 to $6 per bunch; Tallow 40 to 45.

At Charlotte on the 8th, Flour $20 to $21, wheat $3 to $3 50, Bacon 31 to 32 cents, Butter 37 to 40 cents, Cotton 15 to 16 cents.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—We received at a late hour last night the Baltimore American and N. Y. Tribune of last Saturday, Sept. 6th. The intelligence they bring shows a state of alarm and consternation at the North without precedent. At Baltimore and Frederick, Md., the excitement was intense, and at the latter place on Friday last all the Union citizens saddled and harnessed their horses, and left by every conceivable route for Pennsylvania. The Provost Marshal caused all Government stores to be burned.

From Ohio—Rebel movements in Kentucky.—The Saturday evening edition of the American contains nothing of the occupation of Covington and Newport, Ky., nor of the demand of Gen. Kirby Smith for the surrender of Cincinnati. We are therefore inclined to the opinion, that the telegraphic despatch to the contrary in another column, is without any foundation in fact. The American contains the following sent from Cincinnati on Saturday:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Conductor Woodall made a reconnoissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central Railroad to proceed to a point ten miles south of Cynthiana, where he discovered three men who, upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp, but it was so much hidden by bushes that he could not make out the numbers.

A despatch from Falmouth, dated one o'clock this morning, says that scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery.

A later report says the Rebels are crossing at Racine and coming down on both sides of the river.

Losses in the Recent Battles—A whopping lie.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—From careful calculations it is believed the entire number of our losses in the late battles will not exceed 6,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of officers, have been paroled.

Reported Capture of the Forts below Columbus.—CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Despatches received at headquarters from Jackson, the 2d, say that Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Gen. Price. There is also a large force of the enemy within seven miles, threatening to attack. Gen. Villepigue is reported to have crossed the Hatchie river at Brownsville on the night of the 1st, and is probably making toward Bolivar.

In the Rebel attack on Uniontown, Ky., they captured 200 stand of arms and destroyed 200 bales cotton.

The Manassas Fight.—The Herald says that among the captured is the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of North Carolina, an aid to Gen. Jackson. He was taken Monday morning in a reconnoissance.

The Herald says also, that the loss is said to reach *forty* per cent. of those engaged in Saturday's fight.

Gold went up to 18½ a 19½ premium on Friday.

The sales of cotton reached 2,000 bales at 62½ a 65 cents.—*Express.*

From the West.—Additional accounts confirm the news of Kirby Smith's victory in Kentucky, and the subsequent occupation of Lexington by our forces. There is still some uncertainty as to the number of prisoners taken.

The yankee panic at the West is quite as great as at the East. From Northern papers of the 4th inst. we annex extracts:—

The following private dispatch was received, yesterday, by a gentleman of this city:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8,—Nothing is known of the losses in the Sixty-ninth Indiana. Our forces have fallen back to Covington, Kentucky. The most terrible anxiety is felt for the safety of Kentucky. Nothing but the most vigorous efforts will save her.—*Washington Republican.*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Regiments from camps and companies from the interior towns have been arriving all the afternoon.

The military authorities are very active. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Confederates occupied Lexington, Ky. They numbered 6,000.

2 P. M.—News has just been received here that the advancing Confederates have seized a railroad train at Independence, Ky., twelve miles from this city. They are said to be 15,000 strong. The excitement with us is increasing.

10 P. M. The excitement has been high all the afternoon. The citizens are enrolling themselves rapidly in the different wards, and large numbers are working on the fortifications on the Kentucky hills.

Gov. Todd, arrived this afternoon, and is in communication with the military authorities, and the utmost exertions are being made to defend the city.

The enemy is stated to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong, and is reported at Boyle's Station, thirty-nine miles from the city. They are expected to arrive opposite the fortifications on Thursday.

Later from the West.—Surrender of Cincinnati demanded.—GRENADA, Sept. 8.—The Memphis Argus of the 7th contains the following dispatch:

Boat B, arrived here last evening from Cairo. A gentleman on board had a copy of an extra just issued from the Gazette office at Cairo, previous to the departure of the boat, which states substantially as follows:

On Thursday morning the Federal forces at Covington and Newport were marched out to meet Gen. Kirby Smith, who was 9 miles off. After an hour's march Gen. Smith was encountered, and the Federal forces were drawn up in line of battle and ordered to fire. When they had fired one round, it was discovered that the Confederates had an [illegible] number, and the entire Federal [illegible] ordered to fall back, Gen. Smith [illegible].

When the Co[illegible] Covington and Newport, Gen. Sm[illegible] the surrender of both places, which was complied with, he taking possession. On Friday morning at 10.30, a. m., a flag of truce was sent across the river and the surrender of Cincinnati demanded, two hours being allowed the authorities. The Mayor asked four hours, which was granted.

Gen. Smith in response to inquiries, informed the citizens that private property would be respected, but all United States property must be delivered up.

More Glorious News from Tennessee.—TUPELO, MISS, Sept. 5.—Gen. Armstrong's official dispatch says: Since his last dispatch he has crossed the Hatchie river, passed between Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., destroying the bridges and trestle work at Denmark, encountered regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery. He captured the artillery, destroyed [illegible] of the train, took 218 prisoners, and [illegible] and wounded, by their own accounts, 75 of the enemy. Our loss is small.

At the Bolivar fight, two Federal Colonels were among the killed; at Denmark, one Lieut. Colonel, and other officers were taken prisoners.

The whole of Middle Tennessee is in a blaze, and the people are preparing to join the Confederate army. They have suffered greatly from the Yankee occupation of their country, and swear vengeance.

Yankee rumors say that Louisville is captured. We also have encouraging rumors from between Decatur and Columbia, but it is not proper to mention them.

DIED,

On the 8th inst., near Reedy Branch, Moore county, of diptheria, MARY ELIZA, youngest daughter of Daniel and M. McDonald.

At his residence in Johnston county, of typhoid fever, on the 1st inst., Mr. TROY ELDRIDGE, aged 48 years.

[illegible] Aug. 31st.

[illegible] fought on [illegible], and once more [illegible] banners with the [illegible] conflict opened Friday afternoon, [illegible]ght not a Federal soldier remained [illegible] south side of Bull Run, except the prisoners we had taken and those who sleep the sleep that shall know no waking until the great day of Judgment.

I did not arrive in time to witness the battle of Friday, the 29th. Leaving Gordonsville at 9 o'clock that day, I arrived just in time to witness, for the second time, the triumph of Confederate arms on these ever memorable plains.

I cannot undertake to give the number of men engaged on either side. It is not probable, however, that the enemy had more than 75,000 troops on the field. Our own forces were considerably less, a large part of the army not having arrived in time to participate in the fight. Longstreet's *corps d'armee* held the right, A. P. Hill's and Anderson's (late Huger's) divisions the centre, and Jackson's veterans the left. Jackson was the first to reach the plains below the Blue Ridge; Hill came next, and then Longstreet, who entered at Thoroughfare Gap. The enemy occupied the Gap with a full division, and seemed disposed to dispute the passage of our troops; but Toombs' and Anderson's Georgia brigades, which led the corps, made a bold dash and soon drove them away with but little loss. That was on Thursday, the 28th. Jackson had brought the enemy to bay between Gainesville and Groveton, two miles from the old battle field, on the Warrenton turnpike. Knowing this, Longstreet pressed forward, and succeeded in getting into position on the right of the turnpike, in time to hold that part of our lines while Jackson engaged the enemy on the left.

It should have been stated that Longstreet played the enemy a clever trick before he left the south bank of the Rappahannock. Jackson and Hill having moved around by Sperryville above, he made feints at several fords on the Rappahannock as if he would cross over, and thus drew the attention of the enemy to those points, whilst he put his forces in motion and marched rapidly to the northward and around to Gainesville. So successful was the manœuvre that a late northern paper now before me congratulates its readers upon the brilliant victory achieved by the Federals in driving us away from the fords!

The enemy advanced to the attack on Friday. He was probably aware of Jackson's comparative weakness. He soon discovered, however, that a heavy Confederate column (Longstreet's) had got into position on the right, and immediately commenced a retrograde movement. The battle, which was hotly contested for a time, in which the artillery took a prominent part, continued through the afternoon, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy along the entire line. Jackson's forces were chiefly engaged, and behaved with their usual gallantry. The scene of the conflict was just in front of Gainesville and on the left of the Warrenton turnpike as you look towards Washington.

The enemy were driven back to the edge of the old battle field of Manassas. The Confederates slept upon the field, and there awaited a renewal of the attack on yesterday. They were not disappointed, for the enemy again advanced against our left at 2 o'clock P. M., and engaged Jackson first. By 3 the engagement became general, and the battle was joined. Gen. Lee was in command, having come to the front some days ago. But a word of explanation in regard to the field and the position of the combatants.

The Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike runs nearly eastward, and the road from Sudley ford on Bull Run to Manassas Junction north and south. These highways intersect each other in the centre of the old battle ground. Advancing down the turnpike, our forces faced to the east and in the direction of Washington, while the enemy faced to the west, but not exactly towards Richmond. The line of battle, about three miles in length, extended across the turnpike almost at right angles and nearly parallel with and just west of the Sudley road. The battle of Manassas was to be fought over, and the point to be decided was, whether we should advance upon Washington or the enemy upon Richmond. This was the issue, and this the battle ground.

We learn from prisoners that Halleck, McClellan and Pope were present. McClellan had brought up his old U. S. Regulars, eighteen regiments, under Fitz John Porter, Heintzleman's division, and other corps of his James river army. It was evident that the enemy were confident of victory. They were aware of Jackson's weakness, and of the fact that not more than half of our army had come up; and by precipitating the battle, they hoped to avenge their shameful defeat on the same ground a little more than one year ago. Indeed, we hear that McDowell, the most civilized officer in the Federal service and the commander at Manassas last year, made an urgent appeal to his troops to wipe out the disgrace which then befel their arms, and never to leave the field but as conquerors.

As I have already stated, the enemy opened the battle by an attack upon our left. A heavy column, with a full complement of artillery, was launched against Jackson's veterans, but there, as elsewhere, they encountered a "Stonewall" as immoveable as the Blue Ridge. The onslaught would have been fearful to any other but Confederate troops struggling for the dearest rights known to man. The attack was repulsed, however, and the enemy forced to retire.

In the meantime a heavy force was moved up against A. P. Hill and Anderson in the centre, and Longstreet's splendid corps on the right. The attack upon the centre was not characterized by much vigor, but on the right it was made by McClellan's Regulars, and was furious. After the first movement against the left was repulsed, Jackson found but little difficulty in advancing his lines. The infantry were very reluctant to engage the stern chieftain again, and their artillery alone resisted him with spirit. But on the right the conflict raged with great violence for more than an hour before we had made any impression upon the serried ranks of the Regulars. When they did yield, it was slowly and in perfect order. It could hardly be called a retreat; we pushed them, as it were, from one elevation to another, gradually following them up and firmly holding the ground they had been forced to abandon.

In this way the contest continued until near sunset, the retrograde movement of the enemy growing more rapid and less orderly as the battle proceeded. Jackson pressed forward vigorously on the left; Hill and Anderson did the same in the centre; and as the foe retired faster in that part of the field than on the right, our line finally assumed somewhat the form of a crescent.

Jackson at length bent his [illegible] around to the Sudley road, near the church [illegible] and about the same time the centre and right [illegible] old battle ground. Then followed as splendid [illegible] the part of the Confederates as the world ever [illegible]. As the fact broke upon them that they again stood upon that glorious field, and that the enemy sought a renewal of the decision rendered there one year ago, they swept on as if they were borne onward by the fiat of fate. The eye grew brighter, the arm waxed stronger, and catching the inspiration of the place, and of the children of glory who sleep upon its hills, they sent up shout after shout, that rose high above the mighty din and uproar, and sounded in the ear of the already retreating foe like a sentence of judgment.

About the same time Gen. Toombs, who had been absent under orders, reached the field at the top of his horse's speed. His appearance was greeted with the cheers of ten thousand Georgians in Longstreet's corps. The shouts were caught up along the valley and over the hills as his splendid form swept across the field in the direction of his brigade. He found it at length, and led it immediately forward in the thickest of the fight. Dashing down the hill not far from where Bee and Bartow fell, he got within forty paces of a Federal brigade, which saluted him and his men with a terrific fire. The men called to him to dismount, as otherwise he would certainly be killed. His only reply, uttered in trumpet tones, was: "President Davis can create generals; God only makes the soldier—ON!"

Finally our entire line crossed the Sudley road, and swept past the stone house at the intersection of the roads, the Henry and Lewis houses on the right, on towards Bull Run. But the enemy managed his artillery with great skill and judgment. His firing was superb, and I must admit, superior to our own. His batteries were posted at commanding points, and enabled him to cover the retreat of his infantry by delaying our advance. Night, too, came to his rescue, and to Nature and not his own arms, was he indebted for his escape from utter destruction. The pursuit was kept up until darkness prevented further effort, and the order to halt was given.

The enemy escaped across Bull Run during the night, and morning found him in a hurried retreat, for the second time over the same road and from the same battle field, back to Washington. Thus the issue has been decided for the second time in our favor, and the judgment of July 1861, stands affirmed before the world. The battle of Manassas has been fought over, and a gracious God and our own right arms have given us the victory.

It is too early to enter into details, either as to the part performed by individuals or the extent of the victory. Every officer and man from Gen. Lee down to the humblest private, with exceptions too unimportant to justify particular notice, performed his whole duty. But our triumph, however, has been purchased at the cost of [illegible] precious blood. Our loss has been heavy: not less, I fear, than six or seven thousand. The casualties of the enemy, including killed, wounded, and probably fifteen hundred or two thousand prisoners, will not fall much short of ten or twelve thousand men.

The strategy of the enemy was clever, and deserves attention. He had attacked Jackson on Friday, and was repulsed. He renewed the attack yesterday, and thus sought to create the belief that his chief object was to turn our left. Having, as he supposed, produced this impression upon Gen. Lee, he suddenly precipitated upon our right a very heavy force, including the old U. S. Regulars and other picked troops, under Fitz John Porter and Heintzleman. His object doubtless was to turn our right, throw us back against the Blue Ridge, keep open his communications by the Alexandria and Orange railway, and with Fredericksburg, and his gunboats to the south, and cut us off from the base of our supplies. The conception was excellent, but the execution was faulty.

Bee, Bartow, and others who fell on this field last year, have been amply avenged. The shaft erected over the spot where Bartow perished has been removed by the vandals, but the ground around the place is marked by the Federal dead. The Henry house, which was riddled by the artillery shot of the enemy last year, and where its aged owner, Mrs. Henry, was killed, has also been removed piecemeal by the enemy, and probably sold as relics; but before its very doors, and within its demolished walls, sleep to-day the miserable myrmidons of the North.

Batteries were planted and captured yesterday where they were planted and captured last year. The pine thicket where the Fourth Alabama and Eighth Georgia suffered so terribly in the first battle, is now strewn with the slain of the invader. We charged through the same woods yesterday, though from a different point, where Kirby Smith, the Blucher of the day, entered the fight before. These are remarkable coincidences; and they extend even to my own experience. In the road way where I relieved a wounded Irishman from Wisconsin late at night last year, I to-day found another Irishman crying for succor. As I rendered it to the first, so I gave it to the second.

Is not the hand of God in all this? Who but He brought us again face to face with our enemies upon these crimsoned plains, and gave us the victory? When before did the same people ever fight two separate battles, upon the same ground, within so short a period? For the second time the God of Battles has spoken by the mouth of our cannon and told the North to let us go unto ourselves. Will that ill starred people require Him to repeat the command after the manner of Pharaoh and the purblind Egyptians? We shall see.

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

Notwithstanding Pope's lying dispatches to his master claiming an immense victory, the New York "Tribune's" special army correspondent, writing from Alexandria, September 1, makes the following candid admission of "disastrous defeat:"

"The details of the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday are too heartrending to relate, and yet nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth. Alexandria is a vast hospital. The streets are crowded with ambulances and barouches filled with the dead, the dying and the wounded. Boat load after boat load is moving off from the wharves for Washington—train after train is leaving the Orange and Alexandria Railroad with their bloody freight. All day and all night the sad procession moves. Soldiers who cannot be carried in ambulances walk and limp by the side of the roads or lie down until some friendly hand comes to their relief. The first telegrams from the first battle of Bull Run were favorable, and all Washington and nearly the whole North were rejoiced.

Gen. Pope's dispatches received in Washington on Saturday, the day of our disastrous defeat, filled every heart with joy. The telegraph had hardly clicked the joyful news before hundreds began to have presentiments that all was not well with the combined armies of Virginia and the Potomac. The roar of artillery towards evening could be distinctly heard from the tops of the public buildings in Washington, and began to indicate that the conflict was approaching the Potomac—that our troops were being driven, and the battle lost. Hundreds who had been closely listening to the cannonading all day retired at night fully convinced that the battle was lost, and yet but a few hours had passed since the posting of the bulletin announcing a great victory by Gen. Pope.

Our loss has not only been great in officers and privates killed, wounded and taken prisoners, but the destruction of property by our own hands has been immense. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad has lost more than one-half its rolling stock. 250 new cars, heavily laden with stores, and 10 first class locomotives were burned or blown up on Thursday and Friday. By Gen. Pope's order, 140 cars and 4 engines were destroyed last Saturday to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands, who had crossed the Rappahannock, and were advancing upon Bristow Station, under the immediate command of Gen. Lee.

Gen. Banks, who was at Bristow with his decimated corps, was compelled to fall back upon Manassas, under cover of the smoking ruins.

Your correspondents have not exaggerated, as I can yet discover, in a single instance, the extent of our losses. Nearly all the published rumors have been confirmed, except those of victories achieved over the Rebels.

I saw Gen. Tower of Gen. Rickett's Division, McDowell's Corps, this morning lying upon a common stretcher among the privates of his own brigade, severely wounded.

This brigade suffered terribly, and more than one-half of the men are killed and wounded. Col. Pratt of the New York 20th Militia, son of Zadock Pratt, occupied a lounge a short distance from Gen. Tower.

Col. Pratt was in Gen. Patrick's brigade, and estimates the entire loss of the brigade at more than one half of its numbers. Indeed, nearly all the field officers in King's division were either killed or wounded.

In Rickett's Division, the Brigades of Generals Tower, Hartsuff and Duryee, lost more than half their commissioned officers, and fully one-half their privates.

I send by telegraph to-night a list of 400 killed and wounded officers and about 1,200 privates."

Northern Items.—A new calculation puts the Federal loss in the late battles at 1000 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. McClellan, Pope, and Sumner were all in Washington on the 5th. A detachment of Dodge's New York Mounted Rifles left Suffolk last week and captured 112 men in North Carolina going to join the Confederate army. The Indian troubles in Minnesota still continue, with fatal effect to the whites. The Herald states that the Confederate war steamer Florida, Lieut. Murray, had succeeded in destroying several U. S. vessels near Nassau. Lieut. H. B. Banks, brother of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, and Capt. Fessenden, a son of Senator Fessenden, were killed in the recent battles. The First Louisiana regiment, raised by Gen. B[illegible], has been completed, and is now in camp at [illegible]. The second is progressing rapidly. The Free Negro regiment is also in camp. The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation recommending the immediate formation throughout that State of volunteer companies and regiments; also that in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The steamer Haze, from New[illegible], on the 1st inst., arrived at New York on the 4th. The town was occupied by 5,000 troops under the command of Gen. Foster. Reports from the interior give no encouraging accounts of the *Union feeling* which was said to exist there.

YANKEE DESPONDENCY.

From the New York Times, [illegible]

The Summer campaign which was to have given us the rebel capital, has come to a disastrous end. Richmond is relieved, and Washington is besieged. That magnificent army, organized and drilled with so much care by McClellan a year ago, repulsed first on the Peninsula, has been again repulsed in its advance upon Richmond from the North, and now seeks safety for itself behind the forts which line the Potomac. Disguise it as we may, the Union arms have been repeatedly, disgracefully and decisively beaten. The whole campaign against Richmond has proved a failure. The rebels have resumed the offensive, and have driven our troops back to the precise position they held after the battle of Bull Run, more than one year ago. Our Generals do not seem to be aware whether they intend to attack us there, or push forward on some other line of operations. One thing may be deemed certain—they will not sit down in front of Washington and attempt to reduce it by siege. They will either attempt a flank movement upon it, or what seems to us still more likely, they will push a powerful column directly into Pennsylvania and strike a blow at the Union cause on loyal soil.

There is a class of public men who think it highly unwise to admit that we have suffered any serious reverses. They have copious explanations of the apparent checks our forces have sustained, and abundant assurances that they are all to be redeemed in the immediate future. We regret that we cannot share their credulous confidence. All their explanations cannot change this fact, that wherever we have met the rebels—whether behind an earthwork, as in front of Richmond, or in the open field, as in front of Washington,—they have beaten us. Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they have got completely in the rear of our forces;—sometimes they have thrown their whole force upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers:—sometimes they have drawn us into an ambuscade:—but it matters not how,—the fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various explanations amount to is that their Generals are bolder and more skilful, and their armies more effective than ours. This all anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle—it is childish and idiotic to attempt to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting.

What is the cause of these awful disasters? Not in any lack of men, for our armies outnumber the rebels two to one. Not in lack of arms, of munitions, of supplies,—of all the means and appliances of successful war,—for no army on the face of the earth has ever been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause—nor in the spirit of the people—nor in the valor and patience of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us.

We are driven to the conclusion that the rebel Generals have been superior to ours; that the rebel Government has been better able to wield skillfully and successfully the weapons placed in its hands. *Results* afford the only test of military capacity. The army that conquers, is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hungry or full, armed or unarmed, the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been splendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always supplied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have hoped for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Runs" when McClellan took command. The enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The Army of the Potomac, it was declared, shall enter Richmond, after it had suffered defeat behind its own fortifications. And there were to be no more retreats on our side, after Pope took the lead toward the rebel capital. Yet, in spite of all these assurances, made with confidence, and eagerly welcomed by the credulous country, our armies are beseiged, but all "safe," in the Potomac forts. Who can say that the tide of disaster has yet been stayed? What is there to turn it? We have fresh men in the field, but so we had before. Possibly the enemy cannot take the forts—and possibly knowing that fact, they will not try. But if we can judge the future from the past, they will be very likely to attempt something which they can accomplish, and the first we shall know of it will be, that it has been done.

We see no ground for predicting better results *so long as we employ the same means*. We have the same Generals, the same policy, the same government, the same President and the same Cabinet as we have had hitherto. We enter upon the future under the same auspices precisely which have presided over our past disasters. What possible reason, then, have we to expect a change?

The President needs to reinforce his Cabinet with new vigor and new ability. We need now the strongest government the country has ever seen. And it needs no prophet to predict that, without more strength, more vigorous power, a larger grasp and more energetic mastery of the resources which the country is pouring into the hands of the administration than we have had hitherto, the Union cause is doomed to a speedy and disastrous overthrow.

Counterfeit Money.—The departure of the Yankees from the Peninsula has left the inhabitants of all the counties they overran, encumbered with more or less of the useless trash imitations of Confederate money put forth by them. Thousands upon thousands of dollars, (or at least dedicating on so much paper) are scattered all over the land.

The hands of the poor are full of it, and many are ruined entirely by it. For horses, forage, vegetables, &c., when these things were not taken by force, these notes were given. A gentleman, in the goodness of his heart—perhaps to save his house from being burned over his head, loaned one of the Yankee officers at Williamsburg one hundred dollars, and some time after had the money refunded him in the notes of Northern manufacture.

From every batch of prisoners that reach the city from the Yankee armies, whole rolls of this bogus currency are taken.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Matches.—We have seen specimens of matches made by machinery in this city, and find them upon trial equal to the best of foreign manufacture. They light readily and with certainty, burning with but little odor. The price for which they are sold, 10 cents a bundle, is a great improvement upon the late prices, 75 cents and $1 per small box. The manufacturer deserves credit for his ingenuity and for accommodating the public.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yellow Fever Among the Yankee Troops in New Orleans.—JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9.—Reliable information from parties here, who have escaped from New Orleans, state that the yellow fever prevails among the Yankee troops in that city.

A Question for Lawyers.—One of the profession asks why it is that Rye Coffee is imposed upon boarders every morning, when the Confederate Statute specially enjoins that *substitutes* shall be put upon the same company not oftener than *once a month?* We can't answer.

[illegible] AT WASHINGTON.

The facts which have come to us from [illegible] accounts of the late attack upon the town of Washington, we are glad to say, enable us to correct some unfortunate rumors which have gone out.

The entire command of the expedition was committed in charge of that cool and intrepid officer, Capt Stephen D. Pool, who, at the defence of Fort Macon and in the recent attack upon Washington, showed himself to be an able officer.

It is not true that the enemy was advised both at Newbern and Washington of the intended attack. The enemy was ready for it, but was not expecting it. We learn the enemy had determined upon a raid upon Williamston and Hamilton, and that the force at Washington had been reinforced from Newbern the day before, and was to leave Washington that morning for the intended raid.

The expedition against Washington was made with no view or expectation of holding the place, we are informed, but for the purpose of destroying or capturing the enemy's stores, to capture the "contrabands" in his possession, and if possible to make Washington so hot as to drive the enemy from the place. Brig. Gen. Martin committed the entire expedition to the direction of Capt. Pool, having previously, in consultation, ordered the plan of attack and the general scheme of its conduct. About 800 men composed the expedition, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Gen. Martin, it was understood, would remain in the neighborhood to render any support or succor which might be needed.

The attack was made on Saturday morning last at day-break. Our forces approached quietly until they encountered the pickets at the west end of the town, who immediately demanded them to halt. Lieut. Davis, who led the advance, demanded a surrender, when the pickets immediately fired into our ranks. Our advance had been peremptorily ordered not to fire upon the pickets, but to charge vigorously upon them, but unfortunately, when they fired upon our men, their fire was returned by a number of pieces. This aroused of course the entire town. At once a portion of our cavalry charged into the town down Market street, while a portion of the infantry charged down Second street. As soon as our infantry arrived at the Academy, they were fired upon by the enemy from the building. Here our men captured 4 pieces of artillery, with ammunition, which were afterwards served by Capt. Manney and his men. At this time, Capt. Boothe, who gallantly led the cavalry, was dangerously wounded, upon which a panic seized most of the cavalry, excepting a portion of Captain Tucker's company, who, under his command, gallantly demeaned themselves throughout the whole affair. A panic had also seized many of the infantry, who ingloriously fled. The enemy took to the houses at once, and fired upon our troops from the windows, &c. Our men were forbidden to fire upon the houses, lest they might injure some of the females and children.

The gun-boats Louisiana and Picket commenced throwing shells and other missiles upon the town, damaging the houses, but fortunately did not set them on fire. During the fight the steamer Picket was blown up by the ignition of her magazine, killing all on board but 12 persons—the loss was about 60 on board of the vessel.

Capt. Pool held the town about four hours and then retired, his men slowly dragging out the four pieces of cannon captured. The enemy's loss, including the destruction on board of the Picket, was 160, in killed, wounded and missing. Our loss was 15 killed, 41 wounded and 30 missing, most of whom have since come in.

The conduct of Capt. Pool during the whole affair is highly spoken of. Capts. McRae and Cobb, of the 8th N. C. Regiment, Capt Norman, of the 17th N. C., Capt. Manney, of the artillery, and Capts. Boothe and Tucker, of the Cavalry, and others whose names we have forgotten, all distinguished themselves. Capts. Boothe, Mull and Norman were dangerously, and Lieuts. Grimes and Staton severely wounded. Other names among the killed and wounded we have not obtained.

We regret to learn that Corporal Smedes, and privates R. Burns, J. King, Winborne, Bridgers, and perhaps others, are missing. Some of these it is feared were killed, and others taken prisoners.

The enemy's force, including those on the gunboats, amounted to about 1,000. Only about 450 of our men participated in the fight.

Strange to say, no negroes were apprehended in this attack. At the Academy, one large, impudent fellow came out and assailed one of our men, asking, "What have you d—d rebels come here for?" The soldier replied with his bayonet, running it through him, killing him instantly.

After our forces left, we learn that the Yankees immediately commenced arresting all the citizens who were supposed to sympathise with the Confederates. During the fight, we learn a most worthy lady received a flesh wound in one of her limbs.

A friend who was in the expedition writing from Kinston says: "Capt. Tucker won for himself a name for valor and coolness of which any man might be proud."—*Raleigh Standard*, 13*th.*

CASUALTIES.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

GORDONSVILLE, VA., Aug. 31, 1862.

Gentlemen: As nothing has ever been published concerning Company D, 37th Regiment North Carolina Troops, I think it my duty to publish the names of the brave and noble men who have been killed, wounded and died by sickness, since we have been in service, viz:

Andrew J Hasty, killed May 27, 1862; Milton Mitchum, do, Aug 29th; Corp'l Geo M Rushing, wounded, and died July 2d; Calvin Collins, do, 16th; Henry T Green, do, 22d; Henry Bennett, wounded severely, Aug 29th; Henry Rape, Thomas Trull, Serg't Jos E Griffin, John L Austin, Levi G Parker, Briant Williams, wounded slightly, date not known; Wm F Horne, Alex'r Stegall, Emlerry Walters, Ellis Baker, wounded, Aug 29th; Lt Geo W Davis, died July 22d; David H Parker, May 6th; Gary N Parker, 24th; Wilery Outon, 12th; Jesse W Giles, July 4; Jos W Marsh, 8th; Milton A Austin, 19th; Jas P Hancock, 26th; Serg't Jackson Stack, died June 10th; Felix G Bushing, Sam'l M Rape, died July 4th; John E Livingston, L J Walters, W L Kizer, John F Rowland, Franklin D Parker, Wm R Dees, Jas Hyatt, Nathan Manus, John Treadaway, Abraham Smith, died, date not known; Joe Griffin, killed Aug 29th.

SECOND LIEUT. Co. D,
37th Reg't N. C. T.

Wounded.—A private letter received here mentions the fact that Captain R. B. McRae of the 7th N. C. T. had been seriously wounded in one of the recent battles. He was at Fairfax Court House. It is hoped that his wounds are not dangerous. Sergeant McKethan of Captain McRae's company is also wounded. These are the only casualties heard of among the troops from this immediate section.

Wilmington Journal.

We are requested to state that the company to the command of which Captain W. S. Norment has been appointed, is company "F," and not company D, 51st Regiment N. C. T., as stated in our issue of the 4th. Captain J. R. McDonald is in command of Company "D," and has always been.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A man named Hoag, belonging to Sherman, Connecticut, purposely cut his hand with a scythe, to avoid being drafted. The wound bled profusely, and he shortly afterwards died.

WAR NEWS.

From [illegible]—RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—From several parties who have arrived from the lines of the army on both sides of the Potomac, we have been able to gather the following information:—The crossing of the Potomac was commenced on Thursday last, and was conducted in 3 columns, one crossing at Edwards' Ferry, about 3 miles from Leesburg, another crossing at Little Seneca Falls, and the third at Point of Rocks, all concentrating, after the entrance into Maryland, at and near Frederick City. Since that time other portions of our army have crossed, and on Sunday last Gen. Lee had removed his headquarters from Leesburg to Frederick City.

Authentic information comes that large numbers of Marylanders have joined our army since their advent into that State, most of them furnishing their own arms and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

We learn from authentic sources that our army at Frederick, Maryland, has been very kindly received by the inhabitants. Supplies are obtained readily, and in abundance, and Confederate money cheerfully received in pay.

Frederick City, where General Lee had his headquarters as late as to the 7th, is the third city in Maryland. It is situated on Carroll's Creek, a branch of the Monocacy, from which latter it is only 3 miles distant, on its Western side. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passes a little South of Frederick City, but a branch railroad, 3 miles long, places them in connection. The great turnpike from Baltimore to Wheeling passes through Frederick. The distance to Baltimore is 62 miles; to Annapolis 75 miles; to Washington City 43. The country around Frederick is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. The population in 1850 was 6,028.

From Frederick City the road to Harrisburg is nearly northeast through Emmetsburg, Maryland, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; distance about 65 miles. Emmetsburg is 25 miles from Frederick; Gettysburg is 10 miles from Emmetsburg, and 35 miles from Harrisburg.

Frederick county, Maryland, has an area of 560 square miles; soil fertile. In 1850 its live stock was valued at $813,585. Wheat, 731,684 bushels; rye, 49,878 bushels; Indian corn, 782,603 bushels; oats, 180,922 bushels; potatoes, 53,004 bushels; tobacco, 175,394 pounds; wool, 32,232 pounds. It has 72 flouring mills, 13 saw mills. Population 40,987.

Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the road to Harrisburg; area 528 square miles—fertile soil; capital, Gettysburg. In 1850 live stock valued at $559,996. Wheat, 318,842 bushels, Indian corn, 293,979 bushels; oats, 261,779 bushels; potatoes, 37,689 bushels; wool, 23,697 pounds. 42 flouring mills, 13 saw mills, 2 wool factories and 28 tanneries.

York county, Penn., is contiguous to the road to Harrisburg—area, 864 square miles. The live stock in 1850 was valued at $1,186,715; wheat, 78,828 bushels; Indian corn, 707,151; oats, 582,817; wool, 13,193 pounds; 26 flour and grist mills; 37 tanneries.

Cumberland county, Penn., capital, Carlisle—area, 544 square miles. In 1850, live stock, $721,813. Wheat, 487,182 bushels; Indian corn, 361,166; oats, 422,100; potatoes, 48,546; wool, 26,363 pounds; 40 flouring and grist mills.

Enquirer.

From Maryland.—RICHMOND, Sept. 12.—A special messenger reached the city last evening, with dispatches to the President, from Gen. Lee, at Frederick city. These dispatches, we understand, related to matters which would add but little towards the gratification of the public curiosity. The messenger brings the intelligence that Gen. Lee is exceedingly well pleased with his reception by the people of Maryland thus far, and is sanguine of the most successful result of the advance into the territory of our sister State. The army movements are still kept "under the rose."

There were numerous rumors afloat in the city, such as the capture of Baltimore, &c., but we care not to recount them.—*Enquirer.*

On the approach of our cavalry to Frederick the inhabitants were reserved and undemonstrative, not wishing to commit themselves, as they believed our visit only a raid; but when they understood that the Confederates were advancing in force, they gave way to their pent up feelings, and welcomed them enthusiastically. Three volunteer companies, with full ranks, were then actually raised and organized before the rear guard of our army had crossed the Potomac. The Yankees had set fire to all their vast amount of stores and fled on the first rumor of the approach of the invaders.

Soldiers who arrived here yesterday direct from Leesburg, report that on Sunday Gen. Stuart's cavalry cut the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at several places, and captured a number of canal boats laden with valuable cargoes—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 12.—It was stated by a soldier who came down on the train last night that a large amount of flour and other produce was captured by our troops on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on Saturday last. The same authority also represents that some 1200 yankee troops were captured at Poolesville, in Montgomery co., Md., the same day.—*Dispatch.*

The Yankees Driven from Williamsburg.—RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—Official information was received here yesterday of a brilliant exploit, performed by the cavalry of the Holcombe Legion, at Williamsburg, on Tuesday. On Tuesday morning our cavalry, 350 in number, attacked the Yankee cavalry, 600 strong, in James City county, six miles this side of Williamsburg. The Yankees fled on the first charge and were pursued into and through the town, and as far beyond as Fort Magruder. At this latter place the enemy rallied, but again fled before the charge of our men, who pursued them several miles in the direction of Fortress Monroe.

Additional Particulars.—From participants in the engagement, who reached this city last night, we have learned some additional particulars. Our force, consisting of 8 cavalry companies under Lieut. Col. Stringler, of the Holcombe Legion, started from Dispatch station, on the York River railroad, last Monday evening, and after a fatiguing ride of 45 miles, arrived near Williamsburg about dawn, Tuesday morning. The enemy's pickets were driven in, and, without hesitation, our men charged into the town, where the fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, some 600 strong, were drawn up to receive them, and a brief but spirited engagement took place in the main street, when the enemy fled, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands. The enemy rallied below the town, but a second charge was made with drawn sabres causing a hasty retreat towards Fort Magruder, our troops, meanwhile, using their carbines with good effect. At the Fort a third attempt was made to repel the attack, but another charge scattered the Yankees, who fled with precipitation in the direction of Yorktown, pursued for some five miles by our troops. Col. Campbell—the Yankee military Governor—Maj. Belcher, two Captains, several Lieutenants, and about 100 men were taken prisoners. Our troops, learning that a dispatch had been sent to Fortress Monroe for reinforcements, burnt the enemy's camp and a large quantity of stores, but captured four pieces of artillery, two stands of colors, 17 runaway negroes, 60 horses, and a number of wagons and ambulances, and shortly afterwards retired from the town.

The enemy lost in this engagement between 30 and 40 killed and wounded, while our loss was only 3 killed and 5 wounded, one being accidentally shot by one of our own men. The people of Williamsburg received our troops with great demonstrations of joy, the Ladies thronging the streets during the fight, regardless of personal danger, and bestowing every possible attention upon the men. The prisoners were marched to Dispatch Station, whence they were sent to Richmond by last evening's train. Most of the troops who participated in this daring and brilliant affair are South Carolinians, the remainder Virginians and Georgians. It is asserted that only four days previous to the attack, Williamsburg was garrisoned by some 5,000 Yankees.—*Examiner.*

Evacuation of Corinth by the Yankees—More Vandalism.—MOBILE, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Baldwin, Miss., dated the 10th, says, that the federals have evacuated Corinth, burning every house to the ground before leaving. They are retreating northward, laying the whole country waste and burning houses as they go.

The Confederate War Steamer at Mobile.—The Augusta and Atlanta papers publish a despatch from Mobile, announcing the arrival of "an iron-clad man-of-war" at that port. The statement is incorrect. A special correspondent at Mobile furnishes us with some authentic information in regard to the arrival referred to. The vessel is the steam corvette "Oreto," now called the "Florida," and is not an iron-clad. Our readers are aware of the difficulties which the commander of this ship encountered at Nassau, owing to the rigor of the British neutrality regulations. Having finally escaped from the clutches of the Court of Admiralty, Capt. Maffitt steamed away to the Gulf, and boldly ran the gauntlet of the blockaders at the mouth of Mobile Bay, in broad day-light, on the 4th inst. The captain was at the time sick with fever, as were most of her small crew of thirteen men. The Florida ran within sixty yards of the Yankee vessels, and her sides are peppered all over with shrapnel and grape shot. One eleven-inch shell went through her side a foot above the water line, and lodged in the "coal bunkers." The Florida is a beautiful and well armed corvette of great speed. Her armament consists of eight guns. Her dash through the blockaders, with a sick crew of only thirteen men, in broad day-light, is one of the most daring naval exploits of the war. The Florida did not fire a shot, as her crew were unable to man even a single gun. She had one killed and two wounded. She now lies below the city in quarantine.

Charleston Mercury.

From Norfolk and Suffolk, Virginia.—Gentlemen who lately arrived from Suffolk, Virginia, inform us that the Yankees are leaving Suffolk very rapidly. They have broken up their military works in Norfolk; and at last accounts were industriously engaged in destroying the public property throughout that city.

Richmond Enquirer, 12*th.*

The Yankees in North Carolina.—A correspondent in North Carolina informs us that, on the 9th instant, the Yankees landed from two gunboats, twelve miles from Murfreesboro; but what object they had in view our correspondent could not learn.—*Ib.*

Refusing to take Confederate Money.—A citizen of Fauquier, named C. W. Hoffman, was arrested yesterday at Charlottesville, Va., and sent to Richmond for refusing to take Confederate money. Hoffman is a German, and formerly lived at the North. He came over from Fauquier with a load of something to sell, and first attracted notice by his announcement that he would take nothing but Virginia Bank notes, and going to the town Treasurer of Charlottesville and demanding that description of currency in exchange for an amount of corporation which he held. The Provost Marshal here will dispose of the case as justice may seem to require.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Arrest of a Young Lady.—Miss Green, a young lady in one of the northwestern counties in Virginia, was arrested a few days ago and put in jail in Buckhannon, Upshur county, on a charge of cutting telegraph wires in the Yankee army. When interrogated, she confessed she had cut the wires, and said that she would do so again if set at liberty, at the same time refusing to take the oath of Yankee servitude. One end of the wire cut was found stuck in the ground several inches, and when asked why she did that, she replied that a great many Yankees had been killed, and as that wire pointed the way they had gone it would doubtless be used to know if there was room for any more.

Headquarters District of North Carolina,
RALEIGH, Sep. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. ALL persons liable to military duty under the Conscription law are hereby required to come to the Camp of Instruction, near this City, at once. Those doing so, will be allowed to select the Infantry Regiments they wish to join, and unless full, they will be assigned accordingly.

II. The Regiments of Infantry and Artillery on duty in this State are authorized to enlist Conscripts to increase each Company of Infantry and Heavy Artillery to one hundred men, but not exceeding it; and Light Batteries to one hundred and fifty men.

By command of Brigadier General J. G. MARTIN:
A. GORDON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Sept. 12, 1862. 60-4t

Col. B. F. and Dr. W. A. Simmons were honorably acquitted on their arrival at the Headquarters of Gen. Hill.

The gross attempts of fiendish and malignant enemies to slander their character and murder their reputation have proved abortive. Their return to their homes has silenced the slandering tongues of enemies and put to blush the cheek of tattling sycophants.

[60-1t] A CITIZEN OF MONTGOMERY.

Confedrate States of America,
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1862.

WOOD WANTED.

SEALED proposals will be received until the 24th September next, for the delivery of 1000 cords PINE and 400 cords OAK WOOD, at this Arsenal and Armory.

The Pine wood to be delivered at the rate of 70 to 80 cords per month, and the Oak at the rate of 30 cords per month, until all delivered. Proposals will be marked on outside, "Proposals for wood."

C. P. BOLLES,
Capt. Art'y Acting Comd'g Officer.

Sept. 10. 59-4t

Horse for Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale a first-rate Harness and Saddle HORSE, 8 years old and good sized. Apply to Giles Ham, Sr., 4 miles east of Kingsbury.

W. B. HAM.

Sept 10, 1862. 59-2tpd

T. S. Lutterloh

HAS on hand for sale,
60 boxes TOBACCO; and
100 bags SALT.

Sept 11, 1862. 59-2t

To Hire,

A Good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply for information at Mr. James N. Smith's Drug Store.

Sept 10. 59-1tf

TOBACCO.

I HAVE several boxes of TOBACCO for sale by the box; it is put up right and will not rot.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Sept. 1. 56-i6tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1862.

Progress of our Army.—It will be seen that our victorious Generals have passed through Maryland and led their willing troops into the enemy's country. We have no doubt that Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and possibly Philadelphia also, have fallen into our hands. The effect of such bold movements will be great, all over the world. Some think them very hazardous movements, and so they may be—in war such movements are necessary—but we have faith in our Generals, who know what they are about, and in the justice of our cause.

We have a report this morning in the Charleston Courier that Stonewall Jackson had another successful battle, 15 miles from Baltimore. But as it was telegraphed to the Courier from Richmond on Friday, and the Richmond papers of Saturday do not mention it, we suppose it is unreliable.

From all directions, East and West, North and South, the news is cheering.

Confessions.—We copy elsewhere an article from the N. Y. Times that will be read with pleasure by every patriotic Southerner. It is the fullest confession of continued defeat and disaster, whilst admitting that the yankee army was two to our one, and that no army on the face of the earth was ever so lavishly supplied with all the means and appliances of war. The effect of such admissions will be astounding in Europe, as it ought to be in yankeedom itself. We hope it will cause people there to *think*. The Editor of the Times seeks for the *cause* of all these disasters—it is inferior Generals, a Cabinet lacking in vigor and ability, and even a President who is no better than he should be. It is plain that the Editor thinks that all these ought to be changed, though he does not actually say so as to the President, doubtless because he is not anxious to take up his quarters in Fort Lafayette. It is worthy of remark, that amidst all his assigned causes, the Editor does not enumerate the Great First Cause—"God was not in all his thoughts,"—and that we find not the slightest reference to the Supreme Being in any one of the numerous army letters or editorials that have come to us from the yankee papers. How different is it at the South! From President Davis down, we all here repose upon the Almighty arm to sustain the few against the many, the weak against the powerful. This is the great, the essential difference between the North and the South. We do not mean to say that the South is all that it should be, morally; but we have ever believed,—we speak it with reverence,—that the awful infidelity and ungodliness of the North was doomed in this war to meet the judgment of an offended God.

But the reader will pardon us for assuming the prerogative of the Pulpit. Our object was merely to call attention to the article from the Times.

The army correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes a long letter to that paper in a similar vein, only more bitter towards the Generals. He says everybody "confessed with shame and anger" that they were beaten on Saturday at Manassas "by half their own number." He says that two days after the battle everything was in confusion; the troops were without ammunition, and nobody could tell where any could be found. They were also only half fed. He says, "Three corps at least remained at Centreville on Monday, and were scattered over the broad slopes of the hill on either side of the road in unmilitary disorder. They had never been in order—no more had the rest of the army since the retreat. There was no head to put them in order. There was no order in any department of the service." The army has no confidence in Pope or McDowell. Not a single voice is raised in favor of either.

A Pleasant Incident.—On Wednesday last a company of about 80 Georgia Cavalry, under command of Capt. Townes, arrived in this place on their way to Virginia. They stopped here a day to rest and refresh. Some thoughtful citizens conceived the idea of giving them a dinner. In a short time $220 was collected, and the greatest variety of cooked meats and vegetables were voluntarily supplied by patriotic ladies, so that a most bountiful feast was provided, and partaken of by the Georgians and over a hundred of our townsmen and townswomen. We learn that there was provision for 500 people. All this was was done at a cost of less than half the money collected, in consequence of the gratuities, and we learn that the cash remainder is to be devoted to a feast on Thanksgiving Day to the wives and families of our soldiers. We were not able to be present on the occasion, but learn that Judge Shepherd delivered an appropriate speech, which was handsomely responded to by Capt. Townes. The Georgians were a most orderly set of men, no sign of intemperance or misconduct being manifested, either at the dinner or elsewhere. We learn that the Captain is a descendant of North Carolina parents, and that one of his privates, a very intelligent gentleman, is a son of a distinguished Georgia Judge, his mother being a North Carolinian.

We are requested by the Committee to present their warmest acknowledgments to the many ladies who contributed their food and graced the occasion by their presence.

The company left on Friday morning, the *debris* of the feast having sufficed for the supper and breakfast of the Georgians, and for the poor in the vicinity.

Since the above was in type, it has entered into the hearts of some of our citizens given to the "devising of liberal things," to enlarge the idea of a Thanksgiving Dinner, and so in a few hours they collected an additional sum of $500. See notice in another column.

It is wonderful how the habit of *giving* affects mankind. The more one gives, the more he is ready to give, and the more cheerfully he gives. It is like the skinning of eels, which the fish-women say is nothing when the eels get used to it. And certainly the people of Fayetteville have gotten used to giving since this war began. They have responded to every call connected with the Cause, thankful that the absence of the enemy enables them to do so. It is pleasant to know that their liberality is appreciated, as we have had frequent occasion to hear from different parts of the State and from the army.

Thanksgiving Day.—Thursday next being set apart by the President as a day of Thanksgiving to God for the successes of our arms, we will issue the Observer as soon as possible after the arrival of the mails. Advertisements &c. must be handed in on Wednesday.

The Churches will be open for Divine Service.

The Conscription.—Our correspondent 'Long Grabs,' who has so often furnished us with valuable information, writes from Statesville that the authorities have ordered the conscript camp at that place to be broken up and united with the other at Raleigh. The remaining conscripts, about 300 in number, arrived at Raleigh, under command of Capt. Jas. C. McRae, on Monday last. About 300 others had been sent off on the 6th inst., mostly to the 23d Reg't. About 1500 in all had reported to that camp, of whom about one in ten have been discharged for cause. A great many enrolled conscripts are enrolled in Partizan Ranger companies, a few have runaway and are dodging, and many are detained at home for various reasonable excuses.

Caution.—The Petersburg Express very properly cautions the public against the yankee news that we are likely to receive from our army in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The earliest news is almost certain to come from yankee papers, and almost certain to be false.

Dividend.—The Raleigh & Gaston Railroad 6 per c.

Railroad Convention.—A Convention of Presidents of railroads was held at Columbia, S. C. on the 4th inst., at which 3,528 miles of completed roads were represented, including roads in Alabama, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. A liberal scale of charges for government freight and transportation of troops was adopted. And it was resolved to establish two rolling mills for the rolling of railroad iron and the manufacture of supplies, one in the iron and coal region of Alabama, and the other on Deep River in North Carolina. The Companies in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to unite in the erection of the works on Deep River, and the Companies in the other States to erect the other.

A regulation was entered into for stopping at suitable places to enable soldiers in the cars to get water.

The Yankee Counterfeits.—We have before us a counterfeit $5 Confederate note, such as our readers have seen accounts of as filling the pockets of the scoundrels who were lately invaders of Virginia. It was brought here by one of our soldiers who was a prisoner in Washington City, and who says any one could buy a hatfull of them there for a six-pence. No doubt the yankee government connives at the fraud if it does not actually pay for it, which we think probable from the cheapness of the notes.

The counterfeit is all engraved, including the signatures and even the numbering. On the left-hand lower corner, the word "or" is omitted after the words "fundable in eight per cent. stock." The engravers' names, "Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, Richmond, Va," running down the inner side of the left-hand border, are very distinct in the counterfeit, and hardly visible in the genuine. The shading of the principal lines is much lighter in the counterfeit, the paper is inferior, and the engraving coarser, being a wood cut instead of lithograph.

An Equivocal Compliment.—Picayune Butler's troops were some time since thrashed at Baton Rouge, but Butler claimed a victory and issued a highfalutin address to the soldiers. He said, among other foolish things:—

"Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the evergreen shamrock, fought as their fathers did at Boyne-Water."

We were reading of the Battle of Boyne-Water only a few days ago, and Butler's "compliment" made us smile. These people's "fathers" are thus spoken of by the Historian in connection with that battle:—"The dragoons were bad; the infantry worse. It was said that their ordinary way of fighting was to discharge their pieces once, and then to run away bawling "Quarter" and "Murder." * * * "Antrim's division ran like sheep, at the approach of the English column. Whole regiments flung away arms, colors, and cloaks, and scampered off to the hills without striking a blow or firing a shot." "It required many years and many heroic exploits to take away the reproach which that ignominious rout left." Possibly Picayune was sporting with the ignorance of his men.

Funny.—A wiseacre named Hon. H. B. Stanton, (probably a brother of Lincoln's Secretary of War,) made a furious war speech in Brooklyn a few days ago, in which he attributed the failure to conquer the South to the exercise of too much leniency, too much attempt to conciliate the South and induce it to return to the Union! He made a slight mistake. The barbarous treatment of the people wherever the yankees have set foot in the South—the stealings, the insults, the murders—have served to nerve the arm and make the breach irreparable.

He also told his hearers, with far more truth, that if the South was allowed to go there would be no United States, but it would be "like a rotten cake of ice dashing over a rocky cataract by a furious freshet and going utterly to pieces."

Again he said, "if it was necessary to put half the people in Fort Lafayette to save the country, they must go." Take care of your own safety, Mr. Stanton. The time may soon come when these may be unpopular doctrines.

Pope Exiled and McDowell Dismissed.—The yankee government has made short work with these Generals, who have committed the unpardonable sin of being unsuccessful. Pope is sent off to fight the Indians in Minnesota, and McDowell summarily "dismissed." Another instance of the proverbial "ingratitude of Republics." Pope did not go without leaving a sting behind, in charges of cowardice, disobedience, &c., against five or six of his brother Generals.

The army correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes from Alexandria, Sept. 3d, as follows:—

"One of the most discouraging as well as disgusting features of the present condition of things is the bitter jealousies existing between many of the leading Generals. It is next to impossible to hear one General speak well of another."

The Truth at Last.—The steamer which left for Europe immediately after the late Battles, it is said, carried out glowing accounts of yankee victories. That object accomplished, the yankee papers become more truthful. Not only do they confess defeat in the late battles, but so depressed are they by late events that they acknowledge their discomfiture from the beginning of the war. "In almost every instance," says the N. Y. Times, "the rebel generals have out-manœuvred or out-managed ours." They have "managed, by some device or other, to get the better of us in nearly every engagement."

Cincinnati.—This Ohio city has a population of about 200,000. It is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 455 miles below Pittsburg, and 1,585 miles above New Orleans and 502 miles from Washington. It is the largest city of the Mississippi valley north of New Orleans, and the fifth in population in the United States. The river is 1800 feet wide, Newport and Covington in Kentucky being situated directly opposite to it, on the left side of the river. Its exports amount to about $65,000,000 a year, and its imports about $85,000,000. Among the articles of its annual trade are nearly a million of bushels of corn, half a million bushels of wheat, more than half a million bbls. of flour, more than half a million head of hogs, and nearly 300,000 bbls. of bad whiskey.

Outrageous Cruelty.—Gen. Tilghman has delivered a speech at Jackson, Miss., reciting the particulars of his treatment while a prisoner in the hands of the yankees. He said that Gen. Buckner and himself were thrown into a dungeon thirty feet under ground, and for four months and a half were excluded from the light of day, and not permitted to exchange a word with any living soul. The day of reckoning for such barbarity is at hand.

The General thought that we would have peace in less than six months, the North being sick of the war.

Promotions.—It is announced at Raleigh that the officers of the 6th Regiment are, Isaac E. Avery, Colonel, R. F. Webb, Lieut. Colonel, and S. McD. Tate, Major.

We have seen no announcement of the fact, but we believe that Maj P. J. Sinclair of the 5th some weeks received his commission as Lieut. Colonel of that Regiment.

A Costly Dose.—A writer in the Standard asserts that an Assistant Surgeon of one of our Regiments endeavored to get one of his patients to take 800 grains of quinine at one dose. Quinine being now worth $5 or $10 an ounce, it was very extravagant in the Doctor to give nearly two-thirds of an ounce at one dose, when half the quantity would probably have killed the patient quite as surely.

A Long Journey.—Letters arrived here yesterday which were written and mailed at Oxford and at Mount Pleasant in April last. One from the latter place brought us $2 from a new subscriber. Better late than never.

Congress.—On Wednesday, the Senate concluded the discussion of exemption, and the House debated conscription.

On Thursday, the same matters were discussed.

On Friday, the Senate passed the day in discussing resolutions of inquiry as to military executions by Gen. Bragg, and incidentally that officer's general conduct. The House passed resolutions of thanks to General Lee and his army.

Unwholesome Flour.—A friend at Fair Haven, in Moore county, writes us as follows.

"The new crop of Wheat has but just commenced coming in; it will be a small crop, and among it there are some crops ruined with what is called "Georgia Cheat." I should not mention this but to give notice that it ought not be eaten. It looks very well and will pass probably superfine, and when baked looks of a yellow cast and will make any that eats it entirely unfit for business, having a sick stomach and inclination to throw up, and actually doing so, with weakness and blindness. All such Flour should be used in the factories, or not used at all."

Salt Manufacture.—Georgia and North Carolina are actually making salt at the Virginia Salt Springs in Washington county. Georgia made her contract first, paying the proprietors 50 cents for every bushel she might make. When North Carolina came to make a contract, the proprietors exacted 75 cents for every bushel. Besides these, which are actually making salt, Tennessee is fast erecting works, and Alabama about to begin.

Deaths of Soldiers.—At his residence in Columbus county, on the 1st inst., of putrid sore throat, Capt William K. Gore, of Company C, 19th Regiment N. C. T. He was in the battles of Slash Church, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, and Frazier's Farm, in which last he was severely wounded in the thigh, while bravely and gallantly leading his company in the fight.

In Staunton, Va., on the 8th inst., of wounds received in the battle of Cedar Run, Lieut. Frederick J. Moore, of Wilmington, aged 28 years.

In Lynchburg, Aug. 25th, William J. Edwards, of Nash county, of typhoid fever.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, attending the Superior Court of Harnett county at the Fall Term, A. D. 1862, Wm. B. Wright, Esq , was called to the Chair, Wm. McL. McKay and Neill McKay, Esqrs , requested to act as Secretaries

The Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd, Ralph P. Buxton and Wm. H. Haigh were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of this Bar in reference to the death of their friend and professional comrade, Capt. Dan'l McDugald; and through their chairman, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, and after a brief, touching and appropriate address to the Court, His Honor Jno L. Bailey, presiding, ordered that they be spread upon the Minutes.

The members of this Bar having heard with deep regret, the death of their beloved friend and professional comrade Daniel McDugald, who lost his life in the terrible conflict between the forces of the Confederate and Federal armies at Malvern Hill, near to Richmond, Va., on the afternoon of July 1st, A. D. 1862, are desirous to pay to his memory a tribute of respect and affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That in the death of our friend and professional brother, Capt. Daniel McDugald, this Bar has lost a faithful, upright and generous member. Society has lost a true, earnest and honest man. And his friends have lost one from their circle, who was warm in his affections, genial and pleasant in his temper, full of ardor and enthusiasm in the pursuit of all that is high, holy and ennobling. He bore in death the scars and wounds, which showed his gallant and unflinching spirit, and in the pouring out of his blood, he sealed his devotion to the country and the cause which he loved so well.

W. B. WRIGHT, Chm'n.

Wm. McL. McKay, Neill McKay, } Sec'ys.

From the Minutes. A. D. McLEAN, Clk.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following preamble and resolutions were prepared by order of the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society:

Whereas: We have heard of the death of our friend and brother, A. H. McNeill, who from his gentle, kindly nature, unselfishness and bravery, took a high stand in his company, where he served more than twelve months, and was in the terrible conflict at Hanover C. H., and also the long and dreadful battles before Richmond, and shortly after took typhoid fever and died in Richmond, Va.

Resolved, 1st. That this society, in his death has lost a loved and worthy member, our country a brave and true defender and his family a most affectionate and beloved brother.

Resolved, 2d. That we tender to his family our deepest sympathy in the removal of the loved one from them and from us, in the severing the chain of love which bound us together.

Resolved, 3d. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also one to the Fayetteville Observer, with a request for publication.

C. W. JOHNSON.
E. McNEILL.
D. McNEILL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the liberal contributions of $100 from C. C. Barbee, Esq. and of $20 from Miss L. I. Barclay, both of Barclayville, Harnett county, for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I wish some information in regard to Government salt or salt made by Government agents; and I thought the best source to get the desired information would be through the columns of the Observer.

If these agents are paid to make the salt it should be sold at a price sufficient to pay expenses. But why does it cost so much more to make and send the salt up to Fayetteville than it did at first? The salt is much higher now than it was at first; how can it cost any more? Is the salt water getting scarce? or what is the cause? It is important that the public should understand the reason. One other article; that is, the article of cotton yarn, is a pretty decent high price, even at $4 per bunch. But the time of day is too early in the morning to give the country people a fair chance, and some of the merchants are engaged in getting the Yarn and selling it at $5 per bunch. *This thing should be exposed.*

H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you allow a small space in your columns to a poor soldier in order that he may propound a few questions to the public? I would ask if it is justice to compel a poor man who has nothing to fight for to enter the army while others who have great possessions are permitted to remain at home to distress the poor, oppress soldiers' families, and to prove by speculating in the common necessaries of life that they think more of the almighty dollar than they do of their country, or at least that they are worse enemies to the Confederate States than the Yankees?

If they are too cowardly to fight for their own homes, is it right to distress the families of those who are protecting them?

Should the poor or soldiers' families be permitted to suffer for want of salt because of the high prices now being charged, or is it right for merchants to attend the public sale of salt (intended for the poor) purchase their quota and then sell the same at a large profit, while some of the poor need it and are unable to pay the high prices?

Is it right that the factories ask such enormous prices for their goods as to render the poor unable to purchase and to cause them to be almost clotheless the present winter?

Is it right that the wives of poor soldiers should be compelled to ride numbers of miles and get here by a certain hour to purchase yarn? Is it right to refuse to sell them only one bunch?

Is it just that after riding so far, the speculators should be permitted to purchase yarn to sell again under pretence of purchasing for country-folks, and thereby frequently prevent our wives from getting yarn and compelling them to ride or walk to town several times before they can get any?

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am a poor man, and although having a family to support by my own labor, at the call of my country I volunteered in the defence of her rights. I am still a private and willing to contend for our independence, and I call upon the honest citizens at home to put down this speculating that the poor may live and our country not be ruined.

I am willing to contend with the Yankees for the independence of the Confederate States, and I am also willing to fight the *"stay at homes"* for bread for my family.

VOLUNTEER.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, Sept. 13.—We have received [says the Enquirer] a copy of the N. Y. Herald of the 10th inst. We make up the following interesting summary of news:

A Washington despatch to the Herald, dated Sept. 9th, says that, on the 8th inst., "a detachment from Farnsworth's Indiana cavalry attacked the 12th Virginia cavalry, near Poolesville, scattering them, killing and wounding several, and capturing six prisoners. The officer in charge of the prisoners reported that it was thought the rebel cavalry were cut off, and many more would be captured.

[A correspondent, writing to the editors of Enquirer from Warrenton, Va., Sept. 8th, says: "A courier arrived here last evening from beyond the Potomac, and reports that Gen. Hill is now in Hagerstown, and that we had a fight at Poolesville, where we captured 1000 prisoners and a large quantity of commissary stores.]

The Position of the Confederates.—Washington, Sept. 9—11.45 P. M.—The reconnoisances made have failed to find the enemy in such force on the Maryland side as has been represented. They are occupying the principal points from the mouth of Seneca creek to Frederick, and westward to Hagerstown, and eastward as far as the vicinity of Ellicott's mills, within 12 miles of Baltimore. Within this range they have possession of three fords across the Potomac, and they appear to be industriously obtaining and sending into Virginia all the supplies they can find. Large quantities of horses, cattle, forage and breadstuffs have been procured in the fertile counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Howard and Baltimore. All these things are sent rapidly across the Potomac into Virginia.

The whole rebel force that has passed northward through Frederick does not exceed 15,000. They represent that they are only the advance guard of 150,000 who have crossed into Maryland, but they have not yet been found.

It is definitely ascertained, however, that as many as 150,000 have come to the banks of the Potomac, and the impression prevails that they are trying a piece of strategy, foraging expeditiously in Maryland, while their forces are massed in the vicinity of the fords, ready to come down either side of the river, when they can toll the army of Gen. McClellan far enough away from the capital to leave a clear roadway to Washington.

In all respects, except obtaining forage, the movement is a failure. The Maryland secessionists outside the rebel lines manifest less disposition to rise than ever.

A despatch from Hagerstown reports the Confederates this side of Frederick, and says "the pickets extend four miles this side." Another despatch, dated at Chambersburg on the 8th, states that the Confederates were at Hagerstown in considerable force. All the rolling stock had been removed from Hagerstown, and the telegraph office evacuated. The telegraphic operator at Chambersburg, Penn., had decamped, fearing the advance of the Confederates.

Excitement in Pennsylvania.—Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence that the Confederates had invaded Pennsylvania, a public meeting was held at Scranton, the stores closed, guns fired and the bells rung. The residents immediately assembled for drill.

Moving on Chambersburg.—The Westminster, (Md.) correspondent of the Herald, under date of Sept. 8th, says that "the latest intelligence from Frederick is to the effect that the enemy, believed to be about 50,000 strong, was in the vicinity of Frederick, and marching towards the Pennsylvania border. Scouts who penetrated the rebel lines in that vicinity on Sunday, state that the rebels were encamped for a considerable distance about the city; and the direction the moving portion of the forces was taking, was towards Chambersburg, Pa. It is represented that a large force of cavalry—some 6000, it was thought—had proceeded to Chambersburg.

"When the rebel invaders entered Frederick the vanguard was led by Col. Bradley T. Johnson, with a force of 5000 men. He was immediately followed by "Stonewall" Jackson, at the head of 25,000, and an additional force followed in his rear. On the approach of the enemy, many of the influential citizens and prominent Union men left the city. The rebels commenced the invasion of the State by an assumption of supreme authority over it. Ex-Gov. Lowe was appointed rebel Military Governor of Maryland, and Bradley T. Johnson Provost Marshal of Frederick City. A sufficient number of Union troops has been sent to contend successfully with the enemy. If they have crossed in the force that has been represented a fight must soon take place. The battle ground will probably be somewhere between Monrovia and Frederick."

Orderly conduct of our Soldiers.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald, states that "the utmost degree of quiet and order prevails among the Confederate soldiers at Frederick. Gens. Jackson and Hill have publicly declared that the rebel army has come into Maryland as friends, and not as enemies; that all persons pursuing their ordinary vocations shall not be in any way molested or disturbed, and that all supplies, taken for the use of the army, will be paid for. These declarations have been scrupulously observed. The rebel soldiers are well supplied with gold and silver and U. S. Treasury notes, with which they pay for what they buy."

Excitement in Baltimore—Outbreak Anticipated.—The same correspondent states that "the excitement in Baltimore has increased in intensity, and there is every indication that we are on the eve of a popular outbreak. It is a singular fact that the character of this excitement is different from that which has ever prevailed here before. It is now the Unionists who manifest alarm and uneasiness. The secessionists are confident and calm. The Unionists complain bitterly that the government has provided ample means for the destruction of the city, but none for its defence. The appearance in the basin (in the heart of the city) of five of the vessels of Com. Porter's mortar fleet has greatly increased this feeling. The Baltimore American gives expression to this feeling by saying that the rebels, in strong force, are marching on Baltimore, and asking 'What are our chances of rescue? While Baltimore has abundant materials provided for its swift destruction, it has but little for its defence.'

"Those who ought to know best, however, believe that the rebels do not mean to march on Baltimore at present. They think that their object is rather *to isolate Baltimore from the North* and from Washington, by cutting the railroads all around the city. They regard Baltimore as a Southern city. They wish to save it and not to destroy it. Therefore they will do nothing to imperil the safety of the city.

"Bradley T. Johnson, the rebel Provost Marshal, has sent word to his friends in this city to rejoice, for the day of their deliverance is at hand. He says that a few days more will see Gen. Lee in Baltimore, Washington cut off from the North, Norfolk in the possession of the rebels, and *a fleet of rams and iron-clad steamers sailing up the Potomac to take part in the attack on Washington.*

"If you have any troops at the North let them be sent on to Washington at once."

The Strength of the Army.—The Yankee correspondents all set down the invading Confederate force at 150,000 and 200 *pieces of artillery*. The Herald in its "Situation" article sums it up as follows: "The rebel force now in Maryland is set down at nearly 120,000, disposed of as follows: 80,000 infantry and artillery, and 8,000 cavalry, supported by 150 pieces of artillery."

The Latest Rumors.—The latest reports in Baltimore were that Gen. Burnside is in Frederick with his army, having driven the Confederates out. Also, that the Confederates were in possession of Gettysburg and Hanover, Pennsylvania. There was also a rumor in Baltimore that Col. Miles's army of about 8,000 were surrounded by the Confederates on Maryland Heights.

Gen. Pope.—Secretary Stanton has sent a telegraphic despatch to Gov. Solomon, of Wisconsin, announcing that Gen. Pope is on his way to St. Paul, Min., to take command of the North-western Department—headquarters located at St. Paul.

The Baltimore American of the 9th learns that Col. Bradley Johnson addressed a public meeting in Frederick on the day our troops arrived, declaring our power not only to hold Western Maryland, but to capture Baltimore and Washington, and dictate terms of peace in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Our army stopped in Frederick but one day, marching out the next towards Gettysburg, Pa.

Gen. McDowell has been dismissed from the Yankee army.

All accounts acknowledge the excellent conduct of our men, who take nothing from Maryland, but swear that they will not leave a corn stalk standing in Pennsylvania.

Before leaving for the West Pope preferred charges of cowardice against Franklin, Heintzleman, Porter and other Generals.

The Herald has a despatch from Cincinnati that Buell has ordered the evacuation of Nashville.

Correction.—Mr. Bryan Tyson writes us that he never wrote us any such anonymous letter as we described in the Observer of the 1st inst.; that he does not know who wrote it, nor did he know that such a letter had been written. We make the correction cheerfully. Having had some familiarity with his handwriting, in several agricultural communications, we had not doubt at the time that the letter was his, but of course his denial is satisfactory.

The Speculators Bit.—It is said that the prices of many things in Richmond have fallen 50 per cent. since Fredericksburg and other places have been wrested from the enemy. Good.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Movements of the Army.—Richmond, Sept. 13.—The Confederate army is said to be at Hanover, York County, Pa., 35 miles south of Harrisburg. It is a village of 1,200 inhabitants. Philadelphia is distant from Harrisburg 106 miles. The road from Hanover to York and thence to Lancaster, would seem to be the route to Philadelphia that our army is pursuing—perhaps Gen. Jackson is after that *"old pub. func."* Buchanan. The distance by this route cannot be more than 120 miles to Philadelphia.

An officer just returned from Frederick, confirms the reports of the favorable dispositions of the people. Several companies have mustered into the service, and it was understood that Frederick City was about to yield five hundred men in addition.

Provisions were plentiful; corn, eighty cents per bushel; beef, 8½ cents per pound; bacon 10 cents per lb.

The intended movements of our army were a matter entirely of speculation.—*Enquirer.*

Evacuation of Memphis.—Richmond, Sept. 13.—It was reported yesterday, on the authority of members of Congress, that the President had received information that the Yankees were evacuating Memphis, Tennessee.—*Examiner.*

From Kentucky.—Mobile, Sept. 12.—A dispatch dated Knoxville, yesterday, says: Dr. D. W. Strader arrived this morning bringing three prisoners captured by Morgan on the 31st at Columbia, Kentucky. He reports that the Kentuckians are flying to Morgan by hundreds—a general uprising of the people. Buell's army, it is said, has left Nashville, taking the Edgefield road to Bowling Green, General Bragg in full chase of him.

All the government stores were removed from Lexington before its capture. The Legislature is now in session at Louisville. It has passed resolutions calling out 50,000 men for thirty days. Gov. Robinson's proclamation calls the people to arms, and appoints rendezvous at Paris, Louisville, Bowling Green and Paducah. A perfect panic prevails. Our men are rallying in Missouri.

From the Lower Mississippi.—Jackson, Sept. 11.—4,000 Confederate prisoners arrived at Vicksburg yesterday, principally those captured at Fort Donelson They complain of barbarous treatment by the Yankees. Official information has been received that Gen. Pratt, with a force of Texans and Louisianians, attacked the enemy at Bayou Liesoulma, killing 40, capturing 144, with a battery of field pieces. Our loss, one.

Attack on Yankee Cruizers.—Near Savannah, on Wednesday last, Capt. McAlister, with 20 men, attacked two barges which were approaching the shore, killing the commanding officer, and killing and wounding 13 others, who were seen to be lifted into a boat sent to their relief from a blockader. Nobody hurt on our side.

Bragg's Movements.—Gen. Bragg, with one division of his army, has crossed the Cumberland river at Carthage, Tenn. The remainder of the army crossed at points east of Carthage. All in pursuit of the enemy, who is leaving Tennessee at double quick.

Our Losses.—Rev. W. A. Crocker, superintendent of the Army Intelligence office, writes that our loss in killed in the recent battles will not exceed 600, and in wounded (*most slightly*) from 1500 to 1600. He estimates the yankee loss in killed and wounded at 12,000. Mr. C. is on the ground and ought to know, as it is his business to find out the facts.

The Salem and Winston papers have reports of terrible losses in the 21st N. C. Regiment in the Saturday's fight at Manassas, said to have been occasioned mainly by a mistake of a Georgia regiment in firing upon them. The reports come in a very circuitous way, and are believed to be great exaggerations. They represent that only 25 men appeared in the ranks on the morning after the fight; that "Col. S. Fulton was killed; Maj. Graves wounded. Of the company commanded by Capt. Alex'r Miller, but 4 reported after the fight. Lt. D. P. Jackson killed; Lt. John Miller wounded, hand shot off, and captured; B. B. Copeland, H. Clemmons, A. Z. Butner, killed; Elijah Linville mortally wounded; Lt. G. Clayton wounded; M. Sprinkle wounded; Capt. King killed; Lt. Patterson wounded, leg broke; Lieut. Tuttle killed; Capt. F. P. Miller escaped, though all of his company were either killed, wounded or captured; R. A. Barrow, A. Alspaugh, missing; many others wounded and missing. Capt. Pfohl's company was not with the regiment in the battle. Col. Fulton was killed while gallantly bearing the colors and leading on the men. Lt. Jackson also fell while bearing the colors. Five color-bearers are said to have fallen at their posts. Of Wharton's battalion, Lieuts. Owen and Shultz were killed, Lieut. Haslip reported killed. The color bearing company and those joining it are said to have suffered most."

In the battle on Friday the 29th ult., —— Fulk, of Co. F, was killed; Wm. H. Thomas, Co. D, was wounded in the hand; John Vaughn, Co. I, in the shoulder, and Kingsbury in the thigh. Lieut. Shepperd was also slightly wounded, and Samuel Waugh seriously. Capt. Wilson of Yadkin is also reported wounded in the leg and arm, and Capt. Shore mortally in the lungs.

Of the battle of Monday the 1st inst. at Germantown, the correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

"I am uninformed as to the loss on either side. It was inconsiderable, however, on the part of the Confederates, probably not exceeding two hundred—and all chiefly upon Gen. Branch's (North Carolina) brigade. We took a score or two of prisoners, including a few officers."

From Europe.—Through the Northern papers of the 9th, we have later advices from Europe. The Australian had arrived off Cape Race, with Liverpool dates to 31st August.

The English journals continued to canvass the crisis in America. The Army and Navy Gazette describes Gen. McClellan's campaign as the most signal failure seen in this country. The London Times reiterates its arguments that the North cannot conquer the South, and says that the *time for compromise of some kind has arrived, and that the worst settlement of the desperate contest cannot be so fatal as the continuance of the war.* The Times then draws an analogy between the position of England during the Revolutionary war and the present position of the North, and says that it is time the North followed the example of England.

The news from Italy is important. Garibaldi had been defeated and captured, and the struggle in Italy was considered to have terminated.

Commercial.—Liverpool, Saturday Evening.—Cotton —The sales to-day foot up 15,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant with a further advance of 1d a 1½d.

Havre Cotton Market.—Sales of the week 19,000 bales. The market is buoyant and firmer. Stock in port 40,000 bales.

Painful Accident.—Last evening, a most painful accident occurred on the W. & W. Railroad, a short distance this side of the North East Bridge, resulting in severe, if not fatal injuries to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President of the road, whose left thigh was broken—his right leg shattered below the knee, and his right foot almost crushed off, besides other injuries. The right leg has since been amputated just below the knee.

Mr. Ashe, who lives some 19 miles from town on the railroad, started home yesterday evening on a hand-car intending to get to the turn-out at North East and wait there until the down mail train passed, before proceeding farther. He was confident that he could easily reach that point some time before the mail train would be due there. For some reason the hand-car did not get there in time. When within about a quarter of a mile of the turn-out the train met and struck it, [illegible] it up on the cow-catcher. The others who were with Mr. Ashe on the hand-car had got off and escaped. He alone was hurt as already described. When discovered he could not for some time be recognized. He was brought into town and received all the attention that friendship and medical skill could suggest. From the terrible nature of the injuries it is evident that the case must be critical in the extreme.

Wilmington Journal, 13th.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, a negro man by the name of DICK, (known as Mrs. Ann McGuire's,) a Drayman in the town of Fayetteville. He is about 45 years of age, black, stout built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and voice indicating a bad cold. He is supposed to be loitering about Fayetteville, or probably about Mr. D. McLaurin's [illegible] house, as he has a wife there; or he may have gone to Wilmington, where he has some relations, and was heard to say he was going there. I will give [illegible] Dollars for his delivery to me, or confinement in [illegible] I get him.

E. F. MOORE.

[illegible] Sept. 15. 60tf

For Sale,

200 New Oak-Head SPIRIT BARRELS. Address K. M. C. WILLIAMSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1862. 59-1t2t*pd

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

20 boxes TOBACCO, different grades.
Also, Indigo, Shoes, Soap, &c.
Old Stand near the Cape Fear Bank.

I. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Sept. 15, 1862. 60-2tpd

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. James M. Daniel, Mr. F. M. PRICE, of Duplin Co., to Miss SIBBE, youngest daughter of T. H. Massey, Esq.

Wilmington Journal and Goldsboro' Tribune will please copy.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, of dyptheria, CAMERON, younger son of Dr. James A. McRae, in the 3d year of his age. He was a child of rare beauty and intelligence.

In Asheboro', at the residence of her son J. R. Bulla, on the 28th ult., of paralysis, Mrs. NANCY BULLA, aged about 65 years, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

In Sampson county, at the residence of Mrs. Harriet King, on the 9th inst., Mr. THOS. BYRD, about 86 years of age. The deceased always enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community in which he lived. He had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for thirty-two years. The Church at Piney Grove, of which he was a member, has cause to triumph in his death, as he is another witness to the truth of the Gospel.—Com.

In this county, near Blockersville, on the 12th inst., of putrid sore throat, WM. L. RANER, aged 12 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 15.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Beeswax 45 to 50.
Bacon 37½.
Corn 1 60.
Cotton—20 or 30 bales in market to-day; brought 20.
Cotton Yarn $4 per bunch.
Copperas $1 per lb.
Cotton Bagging—None in market.
Candles—Fayetteville mould none.
Flour—Ready sales at 25 50 for super and family.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 20 to 25.
Irish Potatoes (new) 2 00 per bushel.
Lard 33 to 35.
Molasses—N. O. $3 per gallon.
Nails $22 to $25 per keg.
Onions $3 per bushel.
Rye 2 50. Oats $1.
Rice—7½ to 8 cts. by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75.
4-4 Sheetings 50. Osnaburgs 50.
Salt—Sound 12 50 to $15 for 50 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes in demand at 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 25 to 37½.
Tallow 35 to 40.
N. C. Corn Whiskey 4 50. Apple Brandy $5.
Wool $1 to 1 25.

Corrected by Pemberton & Sloan.

At Augusta, Cotton 16 to 18½; Bacon 40 to 50; Bagging 70 to 75; Flour 31 to $35; domestic Salt 35 to $45 per sack; 4-4 Sheetings, at auction, 50 to 50½; Osnaburgs 55 to 56½.

Thanksgiving Dinner.

THE families of our soldiers in and around town, and all other needy persons who may wish to avail themselves of the invitation, are invited to call at Farmers' Hall on Thursday morning next, at from 8 to 10 o'clock, and they will be furnished with provisions for a Thanksgiving dinner.

Sept. 13, 1862. 1t

Miss Leete will open her SCHOOL on Gillespie Street, on the 29th Sept.

Sept. 13, 1862. 60-2tpd

Miss S. A. Tillinghast will open her SCHOOL on Monday, Sept. 29th.

Sept. 15, 1862. 60-2w.

Scuppernong Grapes Wanted.

I WISH to purchase five hundred bushels of SCUPPERNONG GRAPES, thoroughly ripe, and delivered without being bruised. JOHN H. COOK.

Sept. 15, 1862. 60-3t

RICE.

17 CASKS RICE on Commission.
Apply to H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 15. 60*2t

FOR RENT.

THE stores on Person street, belonging to the Estate of Carlton J. Campbell, dec'd, will be rented at the Market House on Monday the 15th of Sept. at 12 M.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Sept. 13. 1t

CONSCRIPTS

IN THE COUNTIES OF

Cumberland and Harnett.

I HAVE authority to receive into my company any persons in the above counties who are liable to conscription, and to take charge of any who have failed to report themselves, and deliver them at Headquarters. If you wish to be with your neighbors and friends in the service, now is your time by joining my company; or if you prefer to wait, the Colonels Commanding your Regiments are instructed to detail an officer to take you to the camp of instruction.

Any one wishing to join my company will meet me in Fayetteville on Friday next, the 19th inst.

JOHN R. MURCHISON,
Capt. Co. E, 8th Reg't N. C. T.

Sept. 13, 1862. 1tpd

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to Alex. Wallace, Isham Sheffield, Ira F. Maness, Noah R. Williamson and A. B. Fry, who deserted from their company, that if they return to camp within fifteen days from present date, every effort will be made to render their punishment as light as possible. Should these men, however, fail to report themselves in camp in the time specified, the utmost rigor of the law will be enforced against them.

By command of
Brig. Gen. J. J. PETTIGREW, and
Col. H. K. BURGWYN.

JAS. D. McIVER, [illegible] 26th N. C. T.

Camp French, Sept. 12, 18[illegible] 1t

Wagons & T[illegible]ted.

THE Undersigned wishe[illegible] & Teams to haul Coal from Egyp[illegible]'s Depot. One Dollar a Ton will be pai[illegible] Salt at the lowest Wilmington wholesale pri[illegible] adding transportation. Call on Messrs. Clegg & Bryan or Wm. McClane, Esq., at the Shaft, who will put the wagons to hauling.

—ALSO—

Wanted to hire, twenty good men, (white or colored,) to work at grading on Western Rail Road. Apply to Terry McKerrin at the work, or

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15. 60-2t

VISITERS TO TOKAY!

I AM compelled to say to the visiters of Tokay from and after this date that all visiting must be stopped. I am sorry to be forced to make this announcement through the press, but must do so in justice to myself and those interested with me, in order to arrest the annoyances and depredations that have, and may hereafter be committed by all classes, the old as well as the young.

My Grapes have been pulled and even the vines have been threshed, my own time and servants devoted to these guests which should be otherwise employed; some of these visiters are entirely unknown to me.

The freedom with which these people come and go and liberties taken by them, I have not been used to and such treatment I am unwilling to submit to.

I am inclined to think from the different crowds that follow one after the other that they must imagine either a funeral or wedding going on and they must hasten to be in time, or else they imagine Tokay to be public property and quite a nice ride from town to air themselves and the dear children. Permit me to say to all such that may be so deceived, that it is not public property but strictly private,—nor was it ever designed to be a place of fashionable resort.

I feel in duty bound to say further to my friends in town and country to prevent accidents, that I have for the protection of my fruits, poultry, stock, cellar, &c., eight dogs now in a course of training for that purpose as well in my absence as when I am present, and they may not at all times be able to distinguish between friends and rogues.

W. T. HORNE.

Sept. 13. 60-2t

LOOK AT THIS!

THE HORSE GOLD SEEKER will commence the Fall Season on to-morrow and can be found regularly at the following stands, until the last of November: at J. A. Worth's near Fayetteville, his own stable 5 miles below Manchester on Lower Little River, and Lillington, Harnett county. For particulars see handbills at stands.

Sept. 12, 1862. 59-2tpd

...responsibility which the oaths of office just administered by our respected Chief Justice, impose. Indeed, there is much before me, and the path of my duty cannot lead through any thing but pleasant fields and beside still waters. To hold the helm during this great storm—to manage our increasing public liabilities—to search out the talent and worth of the country, and bring it into the service of the State—to clothe, equip and organize our troops, and to do justice to merit on the field, might well appall the statesman with hair grown white in the public service. To confess my inability, and to say that I enter upon the task with trembling, would not be a customary affectation, but the simple truth. But, you will bear me witness that I sought not the position. I preferred that place in our armies which I held, as the one in which I could probably best serve my country. I could but say, however, that I would be content with the people's will, and would serve wherever their voice should assign me—and here have I been assigned. In return for this great expression of confidence, I can promise only that I bring a will and a determination to the performance of my duties which no one can surpass.

Fellow-citizens, we have but the one great and all-absorbing theme. The war which we are fighting for our liberties and independence, is indeed the sea which receives our every stream of thought. How it was produced, whether it could safely have been avoided, and upon whose shoulders rests the blame, it were worse than idle *now* to inquire. At the proper time it was discussed, and every argument, *pro* and *con*, was given to the people. Suffice it to say, that it was forced upon us by a dominant and encroaching majority, and is evidently but the pent up fires of fanatical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years. The government of the United States was a great confederation of independent communities, held together by a written compact called the constitution. Of this instrument the very life and soul was the great axiom "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." To this the ancestors of those who are now shedding our blood, together with your forefathers, assented on the 4th of July, 1776, and the instrument in which they set it forth and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to maintain it, has rendered their names immortal.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected by the votes of the North only, embracing among his supporters all of the fierce and fanatical enemies of slavery on the continent, several of these independent States which were slave-holding, refused their "consent" to an administration which threatened to destroy them. We, in North Carolina, after fair debate, resolved to wait and see, and to trust yet awhile longer to the safeguards of the Constitution. In the meantime, we implored the North to offer no violence, but to allow the people to resist secession by the only constitutional means given them—discussion and public opinion. Many Southern States followed our example. While thus honestly engaged, the mask was thrown off, and our souls were sickened with a proclamation from the President, calling for 75,000 men to slaughter our Southern States into a "consent." A proportionate share of these troops was demanded of North Carolina, who were thus required, in defiance of the first principles of liberty, to step across the State line, and, hand in hand with the scum of Northern cities and the refuse of degradation, to cut the throats of our kindred and friends!

Then, and not till then, did controversy cease in North Carolina. Her sons and her daughters, of all shades of political opinion, from the mountain tops to the everlasting tides of the sea, shocked by the monstrous proposition, with a wondrous unanimity, came forward to resist the despotic step. The delegates of her people in convention assembled, without one dissenting voice, ordained our separation from a government which had thus at one blow subverted the chief ends of its creation; and even before this thousands of our citizens had seized their arms and were rushing to the border to make good the patriotic resolve.

This is a brief history of our separation from the government of the United States. It was not a whim or sudden freak, but the deliberate judgment of our people. Any other course would have involved the deepest degradation, the vilest dishonor, and the direst calamity. We also accepted with the act all of its inevitable consequences, a long and bloody war. We were not deceived either by the idea of "peaceable secession," or by vain and unmanly hopes of foreign protection. We were wide awake to all the results, and gallantly, gloriously have our people met them.

For seventeen months has this unequal war progressed; the many against the few, the powerful against the weak; and yet army after army, as the sands of the sea in numbers, led by vaunted Napoleons, and armed from the workshops of Europe, have been hurled back from our Capital with slaughter and disgrace, by troops, in many cases, ragged, barefooted, and armed with the condemned muskets of the old government! According to their own reports 600,000 soldiers swarmed into our borders, desperate with fanaticism and lust-fired by confiscation laws; where are they now? How have we beaten them back? Skillful Generals and brave soldiers have undoubtedly fought our battles, but can we not recognize too the special favor of Heaven in our great deliverance? The bush has indeed burned with fire, but is *not* consumed, because of the presence of the Living God.

North Carolina has sent forth near 50,000 men, and can send many more. Are there any among us who faint or despair? Oh, my countrymen! have we any in our midst who, still look back to the flesh-pots of vassalage, and for the sake of peace, would leave their children a heritage of shame, to feed upon the bitter husks of subjugation? Is there yet a man in the gallant historic State of North Carolina, so imbedded in political dogmas as to be unmindful of the claims of his country—as not to hear the great blows which are shaking the continent, for him and his children? If so, let me beg of him to judge of the fate that awaits us if vanquished, by the manner in which our enemies are waging this war, as they say, "for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." Let him behold the mournful processions of gray-haired men, women and little children, in our sister State of Virginia, thrust out of their homes, because they would not take the oath of allegiance, wandering with weary feet and bleeding hearts into homeless exile; let him see the burning homes and desolated fields which mark the track of their armies; the [illegible] of unarmed citizens, and, in some instances, [illegible]; the threats against the chastity of [illegible] Orleans; the well authenticated murders [illegible] taken in battle; and lastly, the attempt to arm [illegible] of African slaves against us, in whose hands [illegible] sisters would find murder indeed a [illegible] of relief! If all this should fail to arouse his soul to resistance, then indeed is he dead to every sense of shame, and deaf to his country's voice.

To prosecute this war with success, there is quite as much for our people as for our soldiers to do. One of the most vital elements of our success is harmony. On this great issue of existence itself, let there, I pray you, be no dissenting voice in our borders. Let the names and watchwords which once divided us, divide us no more forever. Let a new order of things take place, and whilst the contest lasts, at least, let us see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing, but our country and its sufferings.

Congress, in April last, passed an act of conscription, whereby all able-bodied men, with certain exceptions, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years are enrolled for military duty. Many of you thought it harsh and unconstitutional; it *was* harsh, and may have been unconstitutional, though many of our ablest statesmen thought not. To stop *now* to argue it could only produce the greatest mischief, for the reason that it has already been executed upon at least four-fifths of those subject to it. However objectionable in its conception, let us, at least, be just and impartial in its execution. But I am sure that if every man who has his country's good at heart, but knew of the necessity which existed at the time, he would render it a cheerful obedience. Within five weeks of the date of its passage, one hundred and forty-seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would have been disbanded and scattered to their homes. And this during the very darkest days in the history of the war. Fort Donelson and Nashville had fallen; Gen. Halleck with an overwhelming and victorious army, followed by a vast fleet of iron clad boats, was pressing into the very heart of the South; the great and magnificently equipped army of McClellan, was in the act of springing, as a tiger, upon Richmond, and to make his success doubly sure, was waiting for this very thing of disbanding our regiments; Roanoke Island and Newbern with all their dependencies on our coast were in possession of the enemy, as was much of South Carolina and Georgia,—just imagine the result! The Confederate government having failed to provide in time for this terrible emergency, utter ruin was at the door and *must be* averted; the law was passed, and the country was saved. It fell hardest upon the patriotic soldiers in the field—they had already served twelve months, most of them without furlough, and they had looked forward and counted the days, slowly revolving as they seemed, to the time when they should see home

THE LATE BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond, 9th Examiner, Extra.

The following letter has been received [illegible] to the President, has been received:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VA., CHANTILLY, 3d September, 1862.

His Excellency, JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States of America:

Mr. President—My letter of the 30th ult., will have informed your Excellency of the progress of this army, to that date. Gen. Longstreet's Division, having arrived the day previous, was formed in order of battle on the right of General Jackson, who had been engaged with the enemy since morning, resisting an attack commenced on the 28th. The enemy, on the latter day, was vigorously repulsed, leaving his numerous dead and wounded on the field. His attack on the morning of the 29th was feeble, but became warmer in the afternoon, when he was again repulsed by both wings of the army. His loss on this day, as stated in his published report herewith enclosed, amounted to 8,000 in killed and wounded.

The enemy, being reinforced, renewed the attack on the afternoon of the 30th, when a general advance of both wings of the army was ordered, and after a fierce combat, which raged till after 9 o'clock, he was completely defeated and driven beyond Bull Run. The darkness of the night, his destruction of the Stone Bridge after crossing, and the uncertainty of the fords, stopped the pursuit.

The next morning the enemy was discovered in the strong position at Centreville, and the army was put in motion towards the Little River Turnpike, to turn his right. Upon reaching Ox Hill on the 1st of September, he was again discovered in our front on the heights of Germantown, and about five P. M. made a spirited attack upon the front and right of our columns, with a view of apparently covering the withdrawal of his trains on the Centreville road, and masking his retreat. Our position was maintained with but slight loss on both sides. Maj. Gen. Kearney was left by the enemy dead on the field. During the night the enemy fell back to Fairfax C. H., and abandoned his position at Centreville. Yesterday about noon, he evacuated Fairfax C. H., taking the roads as reported to me to Alexandria and Washington.

I have, as yet, been unable to get official reports of our loss or captures in these various engagements. Many gallant officers have been killed or wounded. Of the General officers, Ewell, Trimble, Taliaferro, Fields, Jenkins, and Mahone, have been reported wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall, Baylor, Neff, and Gadberry, killed. About 7,000 prisoners have already been paroled, about the same number of small arms collected from the field, and thirty pieces of cannon captured, besides a number of wagons, ambulances, &c. A large number of arms still remain on the ground. For want of transportation valuable stores had to be destroyed as captured, while the enemy, at their various depots are reported to have burned many millions of property in their retreat. * * *

Nothing could surpass the gallantry and endurance of the troops, who have cheerfully borne every danger and hardship, both on the battle field and march.

[Chantilly is North of Centreville and Northwest of Fairfax Court House, about six or eight miles from each. The "letter of the 30th," referred to in the above was not received.]

[Accompanying this letter was a correspondence between Pope and Gen. Lee, the former asking "a truce" until he could send for his wounded "left on the field," the latter refusing a truce or any cessation of military operations, but granting permission for ambulances to come into our lines and remove the wounded. This correspondence was on the 31st. On the 3d inst. a letter from the U. S. Medical Director makes other requests for arranging for the comfort of 3,000 of their wounded still on the field.]

An account furnished the Enquirer by one who saw the battle, says, It is a remarkable coincidence that one of the numerous batteries captured by our army, was taken *on the precise spot* where Rickett's battery became ours on July 21st, 1861.

The ride over the battle field on Sunday, revealed a scene of carnage of which this war had furnished before no equal example. The heaps of the enemy were thickest where they had assailed Jackson's line at the railroad excavations. They here almost paved the ground. Another scene of great carnage was in the road which runs across the turnpike near the Henry house. The enemy had made a stand there in the gully-worn track, and in a space of less than 200 yards, nearly 1000 had met their deaths. In the piece of woods near and west of this road, our own loss was heavier than anywhere else, the enemy making good fight from their natural intrenchments.

But while those were the spots where death held its fiercest carnival, the whole field of combat was strewn with victims. Our informant states that several times his company paused to count the number of corpses of the enemy in sight, and after counting in every instance over 300, they ceased from inability to distinguish among those lying furthest off. He declares that he speaks in great moderation when he expresses the opinion that he *saw* not less than 5000 slain Yankees, and judges an additional thousand as a small estimate for those he did not see. One of the enemy lay stretched across the grave of Mrs. Henry, the victim of the last year's fight. The wounded appeared on every hand imploring assistance. He thinks 20,000 a moderate estimate of the killed and wounded of the enemy. After a careful observation, the same gentleman is perfectly convinced that our slain cannot exceed 600, and he believes will be 100 less. Our wounded, too, had all been cared for; and the burial of our dead commenced on Monday."

The Fight at Germantown.—Gen. Lee's Letter gives the first information of a fourth battle in the neighborhood of Manassas on the 1st inst.

The Examiner learns that we captured upwards of a hundred wagons, loaded with blankets and other valuable property. The number of blankets is said to have been fourteen thousand. Gen. Kearney, as stated by General Lee, was left dead on the field.

The Dispatch learns that our pursuing army on Monday at daylight discovered the enemy drawn up in line of battle across the road, their right extending to the village of Germantown. Gen. Hill immediately ordered the attack, and after a brief but hotly contested fight, the enemy were broken and fled in utter rout towards Alexandria. They were pursued for several miles, and many prisoners captured. All their artillery was abandoned and fell into our hands.

We have no particulars of the casualties on either side, but it is stated that the Yankee dead covered the field of battle, and numbers of the frightened wretches slaughtered in their flight. Among their killed were Gens. Stearns and Kearney. [The Whig says Stevens instead of Stearns.] Gen. Kearney was killed in attempting to escape, after surrender. Having come up suddenly on a Georgia regiment, his troops driven back, he exclaimed, "I surrender!" after hearing what troops they were; but, suddenly lying down on his horse, started off full speed, but was shot before getting beyond range. It was through the flag, sending forward his remains, that our [illegible] of Stevens' death, who is supposed to be lying somewhere in our lines. These things are very

[illegible] September 5, says: [illegible] Florida, Quitman [illegible] last night, after [illegible] accidents, with a [illegible] and two wounded. The [illegible] are quiet in Maryland.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Capitol, all the other public buildings, and half of the White House, at Washington, have been appropriated to the wounded in the recent battles.

News from Europe.—The steamer *North America*, with Liverpool and London dates to August 23, has arrived. The London Times speaking of conscription in the United States, says that the land of freedom is now ruled by a force that is creating terror. The London Herald says it would be the salvation of the Northern States if Europe would immediately forbid the continuance of the war.

Sales of Cotton for the week ending Aug. 23, reached 113,000 bales, including 72,000 bales to speculators. American Cotton has advanced ¼ d. per pound.

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, &c., for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

C. S. A. BUTTONS,
STAFF BUTTONS,
GOLD LACE,
GOLD CORD.

English Navy Blue Cloth!
Crenshaw, Gray and Sky Blue Cloth!

Those beautifully embroidered COLLARS, for Staff, Surgeons, Generals, Captains and Lieutenants.
Above goods are daily expected for FALL TRADE.
2,000 Yards N. CAROLINA daily expected.
5,000 Yards COUNTRY HOMESPUN
Wanted immediately.
10,000 PAIR COUNTRY KNIT SOCKS
Wanted immediately.
CASH paid at BALDWIN'S,
88 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 4. 58*8w

NEGROES TO SELL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Commissioner for that purpose, will on the 27th day of September, 1862, at the Court House in Lumberton, expose to public sale, on a credit of Six Months, the following SLAVES, belonging to the estate of the late Arch'd J. Currie, dec'd, viz: John aged 14 years, Caroline aged 11 years, William aged 9 years.
Bonds with approved security required of purchasers before the said negroes are removed.
D. M. CURRIE, Commissioner.
Sept. 6. 58*3tpd

TAKEN UP,

ONE Roan HORSE, about 14 years old, branded C. S. Also, one Bay Horse MULE, supposed to be about 15 years old. The owners will please come forward, prove property and take them away.
A. J. SLOAN.
Martha's Vineyard, N. C., Aug. 4, 1862. 50*6tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.

Richmond T. Long, Adm'r of Younger Newton, dec'd, *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife and others, Heirs-at-Law of Younger Newton, dec'd.
Petition to sell Lands and make Real Estate Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of Court that Murdoch Stephens and his wife Lovedy reside beyond the limits of this State, and that Frank Wright and James Crowson are now beyond the limits of this State in the service of the Confederate States of America, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Worshipful Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of Oct. A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso be rendered as to them.
Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1862.
54*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the following deserters, viz: Joel W. Blackman, about 28 years of age, 6 feet high, light hair, blue eyes, light complexion; David J. Godwin, about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches high, black eyes, dark hair, dark complexion. They are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Black River and Carver's Creek Districts in Cumberland County, near Fayetteville. They absented themselves from Camp about the 31st July 1862.
JAMES S. EVANS,
Captain Comp. F, 24th Reg., N. C. Troops,
Camp near Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 18, 1862. 54*6t

NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D. 1862.

Mary Newton *vs.* Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Murdoch Stephens and wife Lovedy are not inhabitants of the State, and that Franklin Wright, Jas. Crowson and Benj. Newton, are in the service of the Confederate States, beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said non-residents to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Richmond at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of October next, and answer said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same be heard ex parte.
Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of July A. D. 1862.
56*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1862.

James McMillan, David McKeller and wife Mary, Alexander McMillan and Catharine Jane McMillan *vs.* Archibald McMillan.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court and answers the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August, 1862.
56*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE [illegible] Session in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st of September next, and continue 40 weeks. The second year will be divided into two sessions, the 1st of 16 weeks, commencing 20th of September, and ending 24th Dec.; the second of 24 weeks, commencing 1st of Jan'y and ending [illegible] 1st.
Parents and guardians intending to patronize this School are earnestly requested to apply for circulars containing full particulars in regard to terms, &c., before the opening of the School.
Rev. WM. HOOPER,
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals
July 17, 1862. 48 tf&pd

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THE fourth Academic year of this Institution commenced on March 6th. The charges for a Cadet begin with the month of entrance. For circulars containing terms, &c., address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
Supt. H. M. A., Hillsboro', N. C.
June 12, 1862 33-3mpd

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed at the regular time, viz: the 25th Sept.
Board, $12 per month. Tuition, $10 per annum.
A school designed for those preparing for the regular classes of the College, or any others, will be opened at the same time, under the personal superintendence of the Professors.
For particulars, address the undersigned; P. O., Davidson College, N. C.
J. L. KIRKPATRICK, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1862. 55-1m

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN with 1 or 2 children, a good washer and cook. One that can come well recommended I will pay a liberal price for.
C. M. VANORSDELL
Sept. 8 58tf

WANTED!

20 GOOD HANDS to make SALT on the COAST, for which high wages will be paid. The location is healthy, and the hands under the personal supervision of Mr. J. D. McArthur. Apply to him in Wilmington, at Mr. A. E. Hall's office, or to us in Fayetteville.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 6. 58tf

State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, August 22, 1862.

THE Sheriffs and Constables of the different Counties of the State are hereby authorized and directed to arrest all persons belonging to the Confederate Army who are absent *without leave*.
For each arrest they will be entitled to reward from the Confederate Government of $15 for each one confined in jail, or $30 if delivered to the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh, or to a Confederate officer.
To secure these arrests the above named officers will call in any assistance, and use all the power and authority belonging to their said offices.
HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of N. C.
Aug. 26, 1862. 57-6w

SOAP FOR SALE.

I HAVE now and will constantly keep on hand a large supply of GOOD SOFT and HARD SOAP at my Soap Factory on Person St., near the half way bridge. Soft Soap 12½ cents per lb. The price of the hard will be fixed in a few days.
Hickory and Black-jack Ashes wanted. 60 cents a bushel paid for them.
C. P. JONES.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1862. 57-1mpd

The subscriber wants to purchase a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about fourteen years old.
C. H. ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1862. 57tf

Administration Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of William McKay, (dec'd), at August Term of Robeson County Court, 1862, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MURDOCK McRAE,
Administrator.
Aug. 26, 1862.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at the late residence of William McKay, dec'd, near Floral College, in Robeson county, on Tuesday, the 30th day of September 1862, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said Wm. McKay, except such stock as may be necessary to gather the present growing crops, consisting of Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon, Lard, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming utensils of every kind.
The usual credit will be given, and bonds with approved security will be required before the property will be delivered.
MURDOCK McRAE,
Administrator.
Aug. 26, 1862. 57tapd

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable.) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up-country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place.
J. P. SMITH.
Aug. 7. 49-8mpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., his negro man ALFRED. He is about six feet high, and is very straight. He is 65 years old, and is said to have some Indian blood; he is dark copper color. He sighs very often and loud, and talks to himself a great deal. His clothes are good; he has a blue cloth overcoat with him which fits him close.
He can use the tools of a carpenter or shoemaker well.
The subscriber apprehends that he will endeavor to make his way to the Yankees, and ultimately carry off other negroes from the county if he succeeds in getting to the Yankees once.
I will give $25 for his apprehension, if taken in this county, and $50 if taken and confined in jail in any other county; and a reasonable reward for any information in regard to him.
Alfred was raised in Wake county, by some one of the Haywoods.
ALBERT MYERS.
White's Store P. O., Anson co., Aug. 5, 1862. 54-tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.
I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 160 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.
THEO. EVANS.
June 30, 1862. 38tf

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I can my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch.
JOHN CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 34tf
June 13, 1862.

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery either at the Camp of the 48th Reg't, N. C. Troops in Va., or to me in Fayetteville, N. C., of each of the following DESERTERS from Co. D, 48th Reg't, viz:
Horace A. Bridges, Malphus. Matthis, Wm. Ballard, Geo. Dennis Stutts and Cornelius A. Stutts. These men deserted at Camp Stonewall, near Petersburg, Va., and are supposed to be at or near their respective homes in Moore county.
All other members of this Company who are absent without leave, are hereby warned to report to me or in Camp immediately, otherwise they will be treated as Deserters.
Remember the above Reward and Expenses are taken from the Soldier's pay.
By order of
Rob't C. [illegible], 48th Reg't, N. C. Troops.
J. H. ANDERSON,
1st Lieut. Co. D, 48th Reg't, N. C. T.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1862. 58-2tpd